THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,652—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
24th May.	S. LETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERS	6000	CHINA	9000
8th "	SALSETTE	11000		
15th "	MOOLTAN	8300	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	CALEDONIA	9059		
29th "	INDIA		MOREA	10850
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000		
13th "	CALEDONIA	9059	MOOLTAN	10500
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MA	
27th "	ARABIA	9000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12234
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10001

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June
Semiramis	3369	A. Bilaffer	1st July
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Aug
Semiramis	3399	A. Bilaffer	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Persia	5835	N. Ivancich	28th July.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	23th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back... „ 903 „ 1083*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 653 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste... ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Silesia	5160	G. Nicolich	6th June

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH, Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
† Dwarka... 1695 Friday 24th May 6 a m. direct.
Dumra ... 1695 Thurs. 30th May 9 a.m.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 30th May, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 29th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Buarch.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 13th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 1st June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
23rd May, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glasgow	5521	.....	.....	25 May*	27 May
Trafford Hall	5331	.....	.....	8 June*	.....
City of Athens	5594	.....	30 May	8 „	14 June
City of Lahore	6575	25 May.	17 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	16 „	7 „	20 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	1 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7900	18 „	11 „	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 „	20 „	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5331	20 „	13 „	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	5529	30 „	22 „	12 „	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 „	20 „	
City of Lahore	6575	21 „	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave ran.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles. 23 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 „	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	88 0	5 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 „	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5331	23 „	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	Naples.....3 Nov.	22 Nov.
City of Karachi	5568	8 Nov.	Marseilles 6 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	9473	30 „	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 13 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	439	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	937	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	...	„ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CHOICE OF A PIANO.

THE choice of a Piano in these days is somewhat difficult of solution as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example of the authorities of the Leipzig Conservatorium of music who have given the matter of choice of Pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result, that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director only Bluthner Pianofortes are purchased and nearly one hundred Grands are in constant use. Bluthner Pianos are without doubt the best value in India that has ever been offered to the public. We are Sole Agents for these superb instruments and we offer special facilities for the acquisition of these Pianos by those to whom payment by instalments is more convenient than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection.

We are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for instruments purchased from us, either for Cash Payment or Deferred Payment.

An expert will be sent to examine and report upon any Pianoforte which it may be desired to exchange.

SOLE AGENTS FOR :

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts ; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN

PLEASE NOTE.

MESSRS. CONDOR & SONS is the only European Firm, in or out of Bombay who SUPPLY all articles, at the LOWEST RATES prevailing in the Crawford Markets, and deliver all your supplies to your door FREE of COOLY or CARRIAGE CHARGES. Their Stock is guaranteed fresh and all articles found bad will be replaced. Regular fresh shipments from Home have been arranged for. Special facilities afforded to Officers and men of the Army and Navy, Mercantile Marine, Government and Railway employes and others. Write at once for Lists and Inquiry forms.

Please compare these Prices with the Market ;—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar first quality fine white crystals.	per maund	3	12	0
Barley Robinsons Patent in 1 lb. tins	„ lb	0	9	0
Butter in 1 lb. tins	„ „	0	10	0
Cocoa Cadburys (large size)	„ tin	1	0	0
Oatmeal Mortons Scotch in 2 lb. tins	„ „	0	8	0
Quaker Oats	„ „	0	7	6
Sauce Lea and Perrins Worcester in large bottles	„ bottle	1	4	0
„ „ „ „ „ small	„ „	0	11	0
Vinegar C. & B. malt in quart. bottles	„ „	0	7	6
Soap Sunlight (in 2½ oz boxes)	„ box	0	7	6
„ Calverts Carbolic bar	„ bar	0	5	0
„ Pears, Transparent	„ box	0	13	6
Tea Folsons (Red)	„ tin	0	11	0
Coffee „ French	„ „	0	13	0
Java Powder	„ box	0	8	0
Jams C. & B. assorted	„ dozen	4	8	0
Milk Condensed Sweetened, nestles	„ „	4	8	0
„ „ „ milk maid	„ „	4	8	0
Castor Oil Mortons (largest)	„ bottle	0	6	0
Cobra Polish No. 5 and 6 As. 3 and No. 3 and 4	„ tin	0	5	0
Sweets assorted (Kellners)	from „ lb	0	6	0

All other articles at equally favourable rates.

CONDOR & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PROVISION MERCHANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
(opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.,) 61, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„ 8,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„ 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nawara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	RANGOON
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LONDON	Do HONGKEW
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEI
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TSINGTAU
HARBIN	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PENANG	YUNLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application,

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in the Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 31st day of May, 1912, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Director's Report and to pass the Audited Accounts for the period ending 10th May, 1912.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
3. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To declare a Dividend.
5. To transact any other business of the Company which may be put to the meeting by the Chairman.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 31st May 1912 to 14th June 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NANALAL MOTICHAND & CO.,
Secretaries.

Dated 15th May, 1912.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS for the appointment of SUPERINTENDENT of the above Institution, accompanied by copies of testimonials, will be received by the Secretary on or before TUESDAY, June 4th, 1912.

Salary Rs. 200-10-250 per mensem, with free quarters. The appointment to date from 1st July 1912. Candidates should have experience of Control of Mechanical Workshops.

By Order of the Committee,
KRISHNARAO R. JAYAKAR,
Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO BOMBAY RESIDENTS
FOR MONSOON
SEASON ONLY.
VERY REDUCED
RATES INCLUSIVE.
Apply
MANAGER.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE
OLDEST WELL
RENOWNED
FAMILY HOTEL
IN
BOMBAY.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKSHOPS
EMOLUMENTS RUPEES 1,200 A
MONTH RISING TO RUPEES 1,400.

THE Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, is prepared to receive applications for the POST OF SUPERINTENDENT of Workshops, Khargpur. The applicant must have been trained in a Workshop in Great Britain and have had some years, experience in Locomotive Workshop Management. Preference would be given to an Officer who had also had Locomotive Running Experience. Applicants should be between the ages of 30 and 40.

Applications in India to be sent to Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway House, Calcutta.

Applications in England to be sent to Managing Director, Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, 122, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

No application will be received after 1st June, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
TO-NIGHT,
"THE MIRROR'S PROPHECY."

RETURNED TO BOMBAY.

DR. CARL L. PERIN,

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS

PALMIST
AND
MENTAL SCIENTIST.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT TO

His Majesty King Emperor George V.
His Majesty Emperor Francis Joseph.
His Majesty King Humbert of Italy.
His Majesty Czar Nicholas of Russia.

Among other Great Personages who consulted Dr. Perin are : Pres. Taft, Ex-Pres. Roosevelt, Cardinal Gibbons, the late Mr. Stead, Lawrence Hope, etc., etc.

PRIME MINISTER ASQUITH says : "Dr. Perin thoroughly convinced me that Palmistry is no myth but a true science."

RUDYARD KIPLING says : "I shall never forget my interview with Dr. Perin ; I consider him wonderful."

THE LATE MR. STEAD says : "I have investigated all sorts of so-called sciences as Palmistry, Clairvoyancy, Telepathy, Mental Science, etc.,—but never have I met a man like Perin who so thoroughly convinced me that the Life of Man is written in his hand."

DR. BILROTH, the noted Austrian Surgeon says : "Mental Science is true, Dr. Perin cured me of a malady which I tried to master for years. I believe now that there is something greater beyond medicine."

The work of Dr. Perin has been endorsed by the Leading Newspapers in the world.

CONSULTATION HOURS :
Daily from 10 to 1 and 3 to 6,
HOTEL MAJESTIC.
ROOMS 58, 59, 60, and 61.
Special and Separate Consultation Rooms for Ladies.
No Letters answered.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINISTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed-room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad. CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AMUSEMENTS.

"MAIDANIA"

ON SATURDAY, 25TH MAY, AT 9-30
FANCY DRESS DANCE.
PRIZES FOR THE BEST COUPLES WALTZING
AND
FOR BEST LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S COSTUME.

IN THE NIHILISTS' DEN
THE MOST SENSATIONAL FILM
AT AMERICA-INDIA
ALL LOVE'S LABOR LOST
TERRIBLE FALL OF A MOTOR-CAR
TRAGIC END OF LOVERS
OTHER ITEMS OF THE UTMOST INTEREST.

FILMS FOR SALE :
Apply to MANAGER.
Telephone
No. 1271.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—Owner retiring offers well stocked Medical Hall with fittings for Rs. 7,000. Offers considered, Good field, By., Civil and Military Station. Apply Editor, Bundelkhand Gazette, Jhansi.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEP, 45 Hornby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents :—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols ; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 11/16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery, etc.

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

WANTED

FURNITURE WANTED.

A EUROPEAN COUPLE desire to buy FURNITURE for the flat they have already taken.

Will bid for part or lot of Furniture of Family going away from Bombay. Plate can be included. Inclose Inventory and price, 1740 "Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES.—Edinburgh and London.

NEW REDUCED RATES.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM for Europeans resident in India have been REDUCED approximately 15 per cent. Policy Holders paying the same in India as when at Home.

New schemes specially favourable to Army Officers.

For Prospectus and Proposal forms, etc., apply to :—

KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

WANTED energetic and influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	,, 109,674
Annual Income	...	,, 1,451,086
Assets	...	,, 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		,, 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD
LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¾ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
H. F. LODGE,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Bar Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as suite of sofas and easy chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, iron cots, dressing, washhand and writing tables, iron safes, phonographs, marble top chiffoniers cabinet.

1 ebonized semigrand piano by Hagspiel and Co in good order.

1 Winkelmann upright grand piano, in perfect order, used for 3 months only, owner leaving for England, original price Rs. 800.

1 ebonized cottage piano by Marcks & Co.

39 dozen Healds 15-40 yarn suitable for Mill furnishers.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the following Insolvents :—

Re Latham and Co., Insolvents.—
1 case containing hardware.
Re Beram Bomas Aga, Insolvent.—
Large sliding glass door cupboards, office table, bentwood chairs, electric wire, electric loose materials, incomplete electric fans, bulbs, shades, etc.
1 case containing hardware.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 second hand English rubber-tyred victoria with brake and country bred gelding.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double seated brougham.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 28TH May.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m.(S.T.), Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Janjira Chambers, opposite the Church, Wodehouse Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, dining table and chair, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, marble stated topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, lamps, table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of Mrs. Scott and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 23rd May, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co; and next to Messrs. King and Co., in Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the concerned.—

Mahogany and French-polished household furniture such as single and double door almyrahs, tapestry, lined drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, writing tables with drawers, teak square and tile-topped teapoys, hat stands, dressing tables, ladies' writing tables, phonograph and harmonium cases, show cases, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 26th May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, Etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 26th May, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the 2nd floor of the Bible Society Buildings, opposite the Old Money School, at Kalbadevi, the valuable French and Mahogany polished household furniture, such as tapestry, lined drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables and tile-topped teapoys, American book case, Singer's hand sewing machine, nearly new, ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., dining table, chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, sideboard, single and double mirror, door wardrobe and hanging almyrah, iron bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, book cases, hat and umbrella stands, arm and without arm chairs, Curzon chairs, platedware, crockeryware and glassware, lamps, carpets, table ornaments, copper, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Vernon T. Gutteridge, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, at Tramway's Company's Stable, Colaba.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores consisting of cast iron brake blocks, rubbish iron, driving and pony wheel tyres, lead scrap, galvanised guard wire, brass wastage, dirty cotton waste, corrugated iron sheets, empty oil casks, and drums wooden frames of fancing, empty paint pots, and varoish tins, empty pinewood boxes, buggy (cabbriolet), picks powras, pieces of iron plate chimneys, brass buckles, driver belts, files of sizes, bicycle rubber tyres, lanterns, leathermussacks and buckets, route indicatory, carbon brushes, lampholders and tops, switches, trolly cord, teakwood foot board with iron clamps of electric cars, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1912.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	,, 11 0
Quarterly	,, 6 0
Monthly	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 0
Quarterly	,, 6 8
Monthly	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	,, 3-3 do.
Third Insertion...	...	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 21.] [BOMBAY, MAY 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols	77 5-8		1-8
do. Rentes	92 1-4	unchgd	
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	94	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. securities	84 9-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot	23 1-4	unchgd	
do. 2 months' usance	23 7-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in New York	61 3-8	unchgd	
Exchange in London at Paris	25 25 1-2	01 1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20 45 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. New York	4 87 1-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight	3	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 3-8	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 1-2	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 3-4	1-4	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot: Unchanged—Good business done. ... Steady.

Futures: Dull with a moderate enquiry

Manchester ... 10,000 bales.

Total sales ... 1,000 „

Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 7,000 „

Imports ... 6 41 unchgd

Mid-Americans ... 9 5-8 unchgd

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·18 +01	6·19 +01	6·20 +02	6·20 +02	6·17 +03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·15 +03	6·13 +04	6·12 +04	6·13 +04	

New York official noon call July 11·18; Oct. 11·33. New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·74; Oct. 11·44.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 10,000

„ Receipts at „ last year ... .

„ Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000

„ Exports to Continent ... 2,000

„ Spot Cotton ... 11·30 +10

Futures—Month of July 11·26+16 | Declined early owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and advanced later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

Futures—Month of Oct 11·11+15

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 11 5-8+1-8

Futures—Month of July ... 11·38+18

Do. do. Oct ... 11·56+19

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

Liverpool, May 21.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... Firm but little doing.

Tone Cloths ... Quiet but steady

Weft American "54" ... 11 3-8

Weft Egyptian "80" ... 16 3-4

Tone—Yarn—Market Quiet.

Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 1-4

Twist "32" W T C ... 9 7-8

Twist "32" B ... 10 1-4

Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 3

Twist "36" W T C ... 10 1-8

Twist "36" B ... 10 1-2

Twist "42" ... 11 3-4

Twist American "60" ... 15 3-4

Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 1-4

Twist Egyptian "80" ... 20 1-2

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11

Geo Maysall's Yarn ... 10 3-4

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool ... 6 3-32

Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers.

Months ... May-June.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal

Do. Months—

Do. Name of Ports—

Wheat White Karachi ... 37 3-4—1-4

Do. Months—

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-2 unchgd

Do Months—May-June—London—Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 61lbs. ... 37—1-2

Do. Month—May—Business done—Dull

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 39 1-2—1-3

Do Month ... May—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 35 p.c ex-ship. ... 55 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months— ... June-July

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 35 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports,— ... ...

Brown Cawnpore ... 51 3-4+3-4

Do. Months—May-June

Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70 unchgd

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value.

Tone—Steady.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 61 1-2+1-2

Do. Months—May-June

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value

Linseed Calcutta ... 67 3+3d

Do. Months—May-June

Do Name of Port—London—Value—Firm

Tone—Firm.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£7-7-6+0-0-6—June-July—Hull—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 7 1-2—1-2d

May-July—Sellers—Steady

METALS—

Copper Brasiers ... £ 84 1-2 unchgd

Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-4 unchgd

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 73 15-16+1-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals .. 9-3

ARRIVALS—

"Cleveland," "Hindoo" and "Semiramis.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16 4 1-2 unchgd

Do, Months of Shipment ... July-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady but not active.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...Nothing whatever doing.

Do Months of Shipments ... ...

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 4—1-4d

Months of Shipments ...August—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet only moderate business

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 17 9—3-4d

Months of Shipments ...May-Aug.

Tone—Very quiet.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...Nominal

Month of Shipments ... May

Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta 12 6—June—Value.

Do. 11 7 1-2—Aug.—Value

Do. 13 3—May,—Value

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 12 7 1-2—June.—Value

Do. 11 9—Aug—Value

Do. 13 4 1-2—May.—Value

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 13 3—June.—Value.

Do. 12 7 1-2—Aug—Value.

Do. 14 6—May.—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 13 4 1-2—June—Value.

Do. 12 9—Aug—Value

Do. 14 7 1-2—May.—Value

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [22ND MAY, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Parcel Silver	Rs. 12	London	Yokohama Bank.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	23	25,580
B B and C I Railway ...	13	15,274

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d for 3 months' sight Credits, at which rate private bills have been placed. There has not been much business doing owing to the allotment of Council Bills to-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. Aug.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 1-2
Shanghai „	...204
Japan „	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steadier at 96 13-16 for Cash and 96 3-4 for the Settlement and advanced 1-16 during the day, but closes at the opening rates as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 13 0
Settlement	...	„ 96 12 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday close quiet but steady, and unchanged both for ready and forward. New York was also unchanged. In the local market there has been a quieter feeling and prices close easier as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	23 15 0
Australian „	...	„	23 15 0
Sovereigns „	...	„	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	„	71 4 0
1st Settlement	...	„	71 7 0
2nd Settlement	...	„	71 12 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	„	80 10 0
1st Settlement	...	„	80 13 0
2nd Settlement	...	„	81 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets advised a fairly sharp advance of about 20 points on shorts covering fearing a reaction. In spite of continued favourable weather reports the market is nervous and any decline brings out buyers. Locally there is little change to report in the May position. Prices are more or less nominal in the absence of business. New crops opened steadier good Broach being quoted Rs. 304 but export houses having come out as sellers of good Broach rates have declined and business was done at Colaba at Rs. 302. Closing prices are as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry continues very moderate and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	277	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat	„	280	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... „	278	„
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon	... „	274	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... „	270	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... „	262	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... „	255	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	... „	262	„
Good H. G. Westerns	— „	265	„
Good M. G. Westerns	... „	275	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	285	„
NEW CROP.			
Good M. G. Broach	... „	301	Mar. 1913
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... „	245	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	„	280	„ „

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	18,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
6·23 +05	6·24 +05	6·26 +05
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·25 +05	6·22 +05	6·20 +05
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·19 +06	6·19 +06	6·18 +05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market continues firm.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 12 0	B.T.
May	...	„ 12 6 3	B.T.
September	...	„ 12 9 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi May	...	Rs. 8 15 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	...	„ 9 9 0	„

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 60 0 0	Nominal
Mughi	...	„ 57 8 0	„
Yellow Hingunghat	...	„ 61 0 0	„

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 12 4 6	B. T.
May	...	„ 12 14 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 37 8 0	B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready.	...	Rs. 28 0 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	...	Rs. 49 0 0	
Small	...	„ 47 0 0	

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 6 6	R. T.
„ Delhi May.	... „	5 6 6	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,800
Bank of India	...	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	81
Indian Specie	...	65

MILLS.

David	...	435
Fazulbhai Mills	...	427 1-2
Kohinoor	...	777 1-2
Mancekji Petit	...	2,640
New Great Eastern	...	235
Standard	...	1,350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	155 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference		180
Bombay S. N. Co. Ordy	...	230
Bemancua Manganese Co	...	11
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,445
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	21 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	11,522 bales.
Wheat	...	58,813 cwts.
Linseed	...	29,100 „
Rapeseed	...	19,963 „
Gingellyseed	...	1,373 „
Poppyseed	...	1,088 „
Groundnuts	...	512 „
Castorseed	...	4,485 „
Rice	...	29,950 „
Myrabollan s.	...	2,198 „
Cottonseed	...	21,006 „
Mowraseed	...	57 „
Gram	...	7,388 „
Jowar	...	8,445 „
Maize	...	Nil

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 20th May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13 ... £15,500,000

Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 18th May, 1912, by Council Bills ... £ 3,031,693

Balance to be remitted from 19th May 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ... £ 12,468,307

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—50 bales cotton, Solomon Bros. ; 97 tons oil cakes, A. Moritz and Co. ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co. ; 73 bales wool, Nizamuddin and Co. ; 48 bales wool, J. Karra.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—5,000 cwts wheat and 820 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—93 cwts. kang grain and 48 cwts. wax, A Salmon and Co. : 1,800 cwts. oil cakes, The Jamshed Oil Mills.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—18,700 cwts. wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 200 cwts. cashewnuts, J. Fachiri ; 24,640 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros. ; 162 cwts. turmeric. S. B. and A. D. Bassons.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2,460 cwts castorseed, 7,180 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—10 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Manipur s—880 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,002 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Chiltonian s—16,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Queen Alexandra s—80 cwts dry herb, Nusserwanji Bros and Co ; 20 bales gunney cuts pieces Ralli Brothers.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Rysbergen s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, 800 cwts poppyseed, 4,000 cwts barley and 8,300 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rysbergen s—8,001 cwts linseed, Wm Blythe and Co; 4,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros ; 3,942 cwts barley Volkart Bros.

Clan Cameron s—3,750 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co ; 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 2,000 cwts barley, M Walubhdas ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, L Fragji.

Chupra s—20 tons tin scraps, Indo-Burma Petroleum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Manipur s—220 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons, 200 cwts cattle horns, E, Mahomed.

Roath s—220 bales cotton-fly K. Visram and Co ; 2,000 cwts bone meal Croft Mody and Co ; 1971 cwts barley Volkart Bros ; 2580 cwts barley L. Dreyfus and Co.

Argenfels s—167 cwts gum, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Roath s—7,885 cwt barley, Volkart Bros ; 20,961 cwts barley, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—200 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 73 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 110 bales cotton. A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Kowait s—300 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 25 bales twist Tata Sons and Co ; 450 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—25 chests opium, M Gajanand.

Tosa Maru s—260 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Tosa Maru s—400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Havildar s—150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 19 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.

Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3 per lb.
Leg As. 2½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 2½ per lb.
Liver As. 2 1/2 each.
Kidney As. 6 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 3 1/2 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1/2 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1/2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret from As. 8 to As. 12 per pair.
Pomfret (black) from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ per pair.
Bholl from Rs. 2 1-2 to Rs. 3 each.
Surmaye (large) Rs. 4 each.
Surmaye (small) from As. 1 to Rs. 2 each.
Salmon (large) Rs. 5 each.
Salmon (small) from As. 1½ to Rs. 2 1/2 per doz.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 5 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to As. 12 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 10 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 1 to As. 1 1/2 each.
Crabs from pies 9 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) As. 12 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 9 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2 1-2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower from As. 6 to As. 8 each.
Green Peas As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1/4 to As. 1½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 each.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1/2 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 7 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 3 each
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer
Yames (Red) pies 9 per seer

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF CANADA.

The report of the directors of the above Company for the past year reads as follows :—

It is with utmost satisfaction that your directors submit the Forty-first Annual Report upon the transactions of the Company. The rapid growth and prosperity which have been to characteristic of its history for many years, have been even more marked than formerly, and the Company occupies to-day a position of such magnitude and strength as to be a source of legitimate pride to all interested in it, both shareholders and policy-holders. The new assurances issued and paid for were much in advance of those which we have ever previously been able to report, numbering 15,161, for Rs. 8,13,43,943, being 785 policies for Rs. 89,98,165 beyond the figures of the preceding twelve month. The total assurances in force at the close of the year on the Company's books, numbered 110,764 for Rs. 50,63,75,614, being Rs. 6,46,5,534 in excess of the amount for the preceding year. Notwithstanding the marked growth in the volume of the outstanding assurances, there has been again an actual decrease in the number of policies cancelled. The income continues to augment rapidly, and amounted to Rs. 3,24,84,109, or Rs. 3,21,174 more than for the previous year. The assets have even more than kept pace with the rapid advancement in the other departments, and now amount to Rs. 13,50,79,650, an increase of Rs. 1,76,49,525. The market value of the securities owned by the Company exceeds their ledger value by Rs. 24,38,673. During the year the transfer of the business of the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company of Canada was finally completed, the policies thus assumed amounting to Rs. 1 32,50,416. The total profit earned during the year after setting aside the sum necessary to raise the basis for the reserves on the Royal Victoria policies up to that employed for the Company's own business, amount to Rs. 38,26,263. Of this amount Rs. 14,74,236 has been distributed to policy-holders, and Rs. 23,52,727, has been added to the undistributed surplus, thus making ample provision for the future profits of policy-holders, and still further strengthening the Company. The total surplus over all liabilities and shareholders' capital now amounts to Rs. 1,45,14,074. Had the Dominion government standard for the valuation of the liabilities been employed the surplus would have been Rs. 1,81,01,330. The foregoing figures are so eloquent that comment is unnecessary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. E. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd May.

330. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—

Saturday, 25th instant.—"C" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.

331. The Corps Teams will compete in the "Daily Mail" Empire Day Challenge Cup and the "Binning" Challenge Shield competitions on Friday, the 24th instant. All marksmen may take part. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

Professor von Froriep, of the Tuebingen University, who a year ago had the old burial vault at Weimar opened, definitely identified the skull of Schiller from among the seventy found. The genuineness of this discovery had now been recognised by the Anatomical Congress at Munich. It was conclusively proved by Professor Welcker, of Halle, in 1883, that the skull until then supposed to be that of the poet was not the right one.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations ? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

PHILIPSZ—April 4, at "Rosendale," Vepery, Madras, Louisa Agnes Margaret, the beloved wife of Dr. G. L. Philipsz.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

High Court Special Vacation Sitting.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "The experience we get for nothing is worth just about what it costs."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mail of the 10th instant, left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur)	13-20	21-10
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Rly. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Pomposo ..... Ord. Hume
Overture	La Dame Blanche ... Boieldieu
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore ..... Sullivan
Valse	Phantome ..... Gung'l
Selection	Faust ..... Gounod
Dance	Hungarian ..... Brahams
Minuet	Paderewski's ..... Morelli
Characte. Piece ...	The Husking Bee ..... Taurban

HINDU BOY'S ADVENTURE.—Tukaram Gangaram, a Hindu lad of ten, was detained yesterday at the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The lad was suffering from injuries to his head sustained by a fall from a mango tree near Lady Jamshedji Road.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. T. J. Edmonds has reported to the police the theft of his bicycle, valued at Rs. 150 from the foot of the staircase in Phiroze building, Apollo Bunder.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Haji Gulam Raju, a hawker of imitation jewellery, residing at Erskine road, has reported to the police that his room was broken open and a number of "jewels" valued at Rs. 600, stolen on Tuesday evening.

R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."—The R. I. M. steamer "Hardinge," which has been in the Government dock undergoing the usual repairs, has been placed under orders to proceed to China with troops. She will sail almost immediately.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from 24th May, the English mails will be landed and shipped from the Victoria Docks. In consequence of this change late letters for the English mail will cease to be received at the Apollo Bunder Post Office as at present. On and after Saturday next, letters for the outgoing English mail paid with the late letter fee will be received at the Church Gate Street Post Office as well as the General Post Office up to 1-45 p.m. and on board the English mail steamer up to 2-30 p.m.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The America-India Cinematograph are showing to-night their magnificent star film "The Flight to Death." Count Leo is in love with Tonja, a Nihilist lady of extraordinary beauty and while following his sweetheart the Count finds himself in a dark den of the Nihilists. The film depicts the terrible dangers through which the Count and his sweetheart undergo at the hands of the Nihilists.

The "Miracles of an Idol" and "Foolshead" are also very interesting films. The whole programme is well got up and is sure to attract a crowded house.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the addition to the list of banks in which municipal money may be deposited of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

The Commissioner reported to the committee that the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company had informed him that the work of rebuilding the French Bridge was in hand and that it was anticipated that it would be completed in November.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
May 23	m 3 59	24 10	m 9 51	17 10
	4 55 a	27 2	11 44 a	19 2
24	m 5 19	24 8	m 11 14	11 10
	6 2 a	26 8		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May 23 (Thursday)	„	6h 2m	„	7h 8m
„ 24 (Friday)	„	6h 2m	„	7h 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, May 22rd, 7h. 41·3m. p.m., Full Moon, 31st 4h. 59·6m. a.m. Last Quarter. June 8th, 8h. 5·6m. a.m. New Moon, 15th, 11h. 636m. a.m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet ? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (none and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

POLICE COURTS.

SEQUEL TO AN INSOLVENCY.

Alleged Misappropriation of Assets.

KUNJBIHARI RAMNARAYEN and Krisknabihari Ramnarayen, partners in the firm of Balaji Shivprasad, appeared before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, to answer a charge of cheating Sitaram Venayak, munim of Matharprasad Bissessarprasad, and fraudulently concealing and removing their property to avoid distribution thereof among their creditors, and assigning, without consideration, their property to others and abetting each other in the commission of the offences.

It was alleged that the accused and their partners were adjudicated insolvents at the instance of Vallabhdas Ranchordas. Accordingly, all their property was vested in the Official Assignee, who had collected and had in his hands about Rs. 75,000. The accused, it was farther alleged, had represented to the complainant and his masters that other creditors had consented to accept four annas in the rupee in full satisfaction of their claims and that on that condition the adjudicating creditor had agreed to obtain revocation of the order of adjudication. Afterwards, by filing an affidavit in the High Court, they recovered their money and property from the Official Assignee and instead of utilising it as agreed, appropriated it to their own use.

The matter was adjourned as Lalbihari Ramnarayen, the third accused was not present, and the warrant against him could not be executed.

THE COTTON CASE.

RAO Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Jivraj and Kuvarji Madan, partners in the firm of Madan Bhimji and Co., are charged with cheating cotton merchants in respect of bales of cotton valued at Rs. 1,16,000.

Mr. Ivor Algie, Chief Accountant, National Bank of India, was called and examined as a witness for the prosecution. He said the accused's firm had dealings with the bank from November 1, and the Bank had advanced money, from time to time. Except in the two last instances of shipping liens, the documents of consignment had always been produced and handed in. For the 200 bales transaction documents were given on February 17.

Mr. M. S. Madraswalla was the next witness. He said he had monetary transactions with the accused's firm. They had made advances to the accused on the pledge of jewellery. Such last advance was made on January 29. It was an advance of Rs

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Clematis 2,329 tons, Captain Robinson, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. Co's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain J. MacLean, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain C. R. King will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Fitzclarence, 2,588 tons, Captain H. W. Newton, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co.'s China mail steamer Arcadia, 2,573 tons, Captain S. Barcham, sailed yesterday for Shahghai &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2,086 tons, Captain J. Bremer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambiqus, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 171 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Ariosto, 2,760 tons, Captain H. Bradley arrived in habour yesterday from Middlesbro via Hull, with a general cargo.

The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company's steamer Sant. Tookaram, 118 tons, Captain R. Dillon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said in ballast.

The steamer Roker, 2,262 tons, Captain J. Savage, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

Vessel		
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr. La Touche	Despatch
Patric Stewart	Comdr Townsend	I G T S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Finnis	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 22.

Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai ...5-6... P & O Co
Ariosto	2760	Bradley	J Finlay & Co
Barhein	1403	Grant	Arab S Co
Belle of France	2469	Cargill	W & A G & Co
Clan Urquhart	3759	Somerfels	Tuticorin...24-5... J Finlay & Co
Chiltonian	2761	Jones	Hamburg T M & Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M and Co
Fumi Maru	1569	Nishikawa	W & A G & Co
Istrar	2979	Jacob	A'werp K N & Co
Hild	719	S.Ivesen	F F Campbell & Co
Lhasa	950	Manley	Kchi ...M M & Co
Madura	1273	Logan	P Gulf ...M M & Co
Malda	1256	Bamber	M M & Co
Mazagon	3280	Fay	Calcutta ..24-5...M M & Co
Nasei	911	March	S & P S N Co
Patrick Stewart		Townsend	I G T Steamer
Palamcotta	2209	Cuthbush	M M & Co
Praesident	2086	Bremer	A Strandes & Co
Rysbergen	2304	Burger	T M & Co
Roker	2262	Savage	
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shirley	2192	Stone	W & A Graham & Co
Sarada	3401	Alton	M M & Co
Sant. Tookaram	118	Dillon	I C N & T Co
Upada	3382	Hodgson	M M & Co
Clan Cameron	2885	Taylor	J Finlay & Co
Dandolo	3197	Gracapello	Venice S N Co
Feroozi	2029	Primrose	B P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Locksley Hall	2378	Crawford	Karachi	21-5	K Nixon & Co
B Hidalgo	2761	Harhord	Hull via Karachi	24-5	J Finlay & Co
C&E Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Karachi	23-5	K Nixon & Co
D&E Kassler	2975	Schapp	Durban	17-5	A Strandes & Co
F Salamis	2665	Rodger	K N & Co		
H Islami	2545	Goode	Aden	25-5	Jeddah Bo & P S N Co
K Tasa Maru	3610	Satar	Kobe	30-5	N Y Kaisha
N Daylight ship	3594		Baltimore	5-6	Standard Oil Co
O Koweit	2336	Coates	Naples	21-5	Arab Steamers Co
P Swazi	3174	Abbey	W & A G & Co		
Q Queen Alexandra	2789	Radcliffe	Philadelphia	18-5	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Manipur	4923	Tyers	Dunkirk	31-5... K Nixon & Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson		W & A G & Co
3	Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	28-5... M M & Co
4	Maltby	2540	Alsop	Liverpool	W & A Graham & Co
5	Eoath	2808	Harding	Hamburg	W & A G & Co
6	Umballa	3426	Broeg		M & M & Co
7	Cleopatra	2129	Cherich	Trieste	1-6... A L S N Co
8	Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker	A'werp	25-5... K N & Co
9	Argenfels	3537	Schmidt	Hamburg	Karachi 28-5... W & A G & Co
12&13	Persia	4154	Haughton	London	P & O Co
14	Kasara	505	King Susreh		23-5 ...M M & Co
15	Candidate	2917	Rashforth	Antwerp	2-5... K N & Co

M W D D

Clematis	3346	Robinson	W & A Graham & Co

Offside

Shah Ameer	2323	Wheeler	Bo Hajaz S N Co

Offside Q

Havildar	3085	Elliott	25-5 ...T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Belle of France	Cargill	Calcutta, May 9
	Rosser	Savage	Mgoa, May 20
22	Ariosto	Bradley	Middro, April 8
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, May 20
	Sant. Tookaram	Dillon	P Said, April 7

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Arcadia	Barcham	Shanghai
	Fitzclarence	Newton	Dunkirk
	Ischia	Belsito	Hongkong
	Locksley Hall	Crawford	Karachi
	Orissa	McLean	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kasara King for Persian Gulf.
„ Clematis Robinson for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Salsette for Aden.
„ Rysbergen for Antwerp.
„ Arcosto for Hull.
„ Clan Cameron for Liverpool.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Armanistan left for Portsaid on the evening of the 20th.

The German East Africa Line s s Konig arrived at Mombassa from Bombay on the 21st instant.

The Australian Lloyd s s Bregenz from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Company's s s Sicilia from Bombay left Aden for Genoa on the 22nd instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 21st May to 6 a. m., on the 22nd May:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	10	9
Same date last year	28	24
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		98
Same date last year		105

CRICKET

FOR THE

MILLION.

SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain, England).

E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(4).—MAY 24th.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.

(5).—MAY 31st.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.

(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 23rd May, 1912.

TO REPLACE COAL.

WISDOM comes or ought to come after experience, but exceptional events often give birth to as much folly. The colliers' strike set the English nation thinking on one subject, the finding of a substitute for coal. It is the moment, as a writer in the *Times* avers, when over sanguine people and charlatans make themselves heard suggesting the wildest schemes, declaring that the least solid and crudest of materials can be made to do duty for the coal that took aeons to mature in the depths of the earth. One man seriously suggested that London could be absolutely independent of the collier by burning nothing but the sweepings of its streets, another that the rice husks cast off in Rangoon would supply the place of coal if mixed with a little oil and made into convenient sized cakes, forgetting that the street sweepings of London and other towns have long been burned to furnish part at least of the light and power required by their inhabitants, but they never could render coal unnecessary, and wise men have pointed out before now that London streets could be lighted and her electric trams worked by utilising the refuse of her roadways. But all these proposals, even when realised, do not go very far in supplying the heat and power needed by modern complex conditions. A promising mixture of sawdust and oil was considered, but scientific investigation shewed that, though yielding a modicum of heat, the combination bore no comparison to the caloric of coal. Sawdust and oil give 520,000 units, a result that sounds splendid until we learn that the same amount of good sea coal yields 1,484,000 units which, of course, puts the sawdust and oil project out of competition altogether. A whole list of waste articles has been written and talked about. They happen to be already in use as fuels. Of these "bagasse" or the crushed and thoroughly exhausted stem of the sugar-cane, is the most important. So far from this not being utilised, it is the only fuel employed in most cane sugar factories. It may not be used in the most economic fashion, because being waste, it is cast into the fire as wanted.

Dr. Diesel, whose words, now that he has proved the value of his special invention, are listened to with far more respect than when he was but a voice crying in the wilderness of engines, is of opinion that coal-miners may be defied in the coming by and bye by turning to use the palm-oils and innumerable other vegetable oils of the tropical and semi-tropical regions of the world. In this he is borne out by the fact that all such oils "yield when burned more heat units, weight for weight, than the best Welsh coal." But at a price that even with a coal strike on would not pay. Candles made of these oils give both light and profit. Who knows but they may become sources of heat and power as well and at a satisfactory price in time. There are no doubt, as this correspondent says, heaps of rich oil-yielding products rotting unknown in tropical forests instead of being used as fuel. But we must wait until communication with such hidden treasures is easy and cheap, and even then we may find more serviceable ways of employing them. Of all possible known substitutes for coal, mineral oil and peat are so far the only ones worth considering. The Diesel oil engine has brought oil into full view and favour at the present moment, but it is not as available as coal in many industries or even in domestic uses. Moreover, it will most certainly grow dearer if a seriously increased demand for it arises, and its sources of supply should multiply considerably before it could come into as general use as coal.

In solitary instances it may, of course, be employed, especially where it can be made to generate electricity for special industries, but its universal use is impossible since there is neither enough of it nor is the supply reliable and its price is still too high. Peat, the second alternative, is available in enormous quantities in northern parts of the world. It has long been a domestic fuel in the United Kingdom and in northern Europe. It makes a pleasant fire, and the supply is almost inexhaustible from its bog-homes. Unfortunately as a source of power in industries it is useless in any form yet invented to concentrate its heat. A German company took the bogs of a part of Ireland in hand some years ago with a great flourish of trumpets, but actualities did not justify their hopeful scientific theories, and the attempt failed. If coal should become much dearer than it did during the recent strike, then the day of peat as fuel would dawn, and the bogs of Ireland and Scotland would be cut up and down, their sods scattered broadcast over the Kingdom as a pleasant and clean fuel for domestic purposes. But the great industries would still demand coal. Pressure might be relieved in many other directions. Sailing vessels might return to their old position, or oil-engine ships be built in numbers, or India and China might send their coal to England when her own mines pass into the hands of the colliers and they refuse to supply coal except at impossible rates. But we may hope that reason will have resumed sway over those who now look on a strike as the only way out of a difficulty before such a state of chaos should arise. Meanwhile in seeking for supplies of heat, concentration of energy, as in every other human endeavour, is the thing to be sought and found.

LORD HUGH CECIL'S "CONSERVATISM."

FREE discussion is so far the life of British politics, Ministerial power so depends upon plain and frequent appeals to the people, that no adult can be excused for not understanding the general lines on which parties are divided. To state a philosophic case for any of our main political groupings is, however, quite another affair. So matter-of-fact are we that the need for it has not till lately been felt. Nor are there many men in any of the parties capable of presenting such a broad explanation of their faith. Mr. Lloyd George publishes a voluminous *apologia* for the Insurance Bill; Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour unite in a volume of arguments "Against Home Rule." But these are partial and relatively ephemeral issues, men are Liberals or Conservatives, Nationalists or Socialists, apart from mere custom or self-interest, for many and complex reasons. Within each party there are different shades of belief, shifting groups, eruptions and resettlements. Outside the party organizations there is an ever-increasing number of independent electors who move from one side to another, or, except at election times, remain indifferent to all the shibboleths. The simplicity of the old two-party division has gone, and the simple old loyalty with it. Men begin to ask, not merely what measures or men they are to vote for, but on what principles the State rests, and should rest, what light history and science cast upon the problems of social growth.

It is possible to rejoice in this serious curiosity the more since the editors of the "Home University Library" have given us the means of satisfying it. In four handy shilling volumes—Mrs. J. R. Green's "Irish Nationality," Mr. J. R. MacDonald's "Socialism," Prof. L. T. Hobhouse's "Liberalism," and, last in date, but not least in matter and style, Lord Hugh Cecil's "Conservatism"—every man may possess a library of political philosophy. The writers are all able and responsible exponents of their several points of view; and a comparison of the four makes an exercise both useful and entertaining in the guiding ideas of British public life. The reader who can bring some measure of impartiality and large-mindedness to the task will realise, perhaps for the first time, that different parties exist not because any one of them possesses a complete revelation of eternal truth, but because different types of mind are developed in an advanced civilisation, and these different types tend in two or three main directions.

Thus, Lord Hugh Cecil bases his political philosophy firmly upon "natural Conservatism, the distrust of the unknown and the love of the familiar, which are inherent in the minds of all men." There are two other main roots: "Toryism, or the defence of Church and King, the reverence for religion and authority," and, "what for want of a better name has been called Imperialism, a feeling for the greatness of the country, and for that unity which makes its greatness." Gathering together these threads of influence, Lord Hugh Cecil sees the Conservatism of to-day as "a force called into activity by the French Revolution, and operating against the tendencies that that Revolution set up," "a political creed constructive, balanced, and prudent, drawing its inspiration from the elevating sentiments of patriotic enthusiasm and religious faith: tender to the sufferings of humanity, but scrupulous of the obligations of justice; sobering activity by a prudent veneration for experience, and securing the efficiency of progress by basing it on what time has tried and tradition has cemented." An attractive picture, indeed! Lord Hugh frankly admits that it represents an ideal rather than an actuality, and that "there are undoubtedly operating on the Conservative side in party politics, as on the side of other political parties, much baser elements." But he is right, we think, in holding that, if a discussion of the frailties that the flesh political is heir to must inevitably fill the parliamentary forum and the press, for the slowly growing number of thinking men and women the discussion of principles, precedents, and ideals will be more attractive as well as more profitable.

TRAFFIC IN BABIES.

IT seems a disgrace to our civilisation that only now is legislation being contemplated to prevent in the heart of the Empire, what is to all practical purposes the sale of helpless children. We refer to the practice, which is very prevalent in London, of handing over to the care of foster-parents children, who are not wanted by those who brought them into the world, on payment of a lump sum. The London County Council proposes to obtain the amendment of the Children's Act, so as to provide that such transactions shall be illegal without the consent of the local authority. It is obvious that when a person undertakes the maintenance of a child in consideration of a weekly payment, he or she is interested in the life of the child and has an inducement to keep it with proper care. In the case, however, where the parents discharge all responsibility on payment of a lump sum, the less money and trouble which are expended on the infant, the more profitable is the transaction to the foster-parents, and wilful neglect is not an improbable consequence. In the majority of such cases the real parents of the child must be persons, on whom the ties of affection can exercise little constraint, and, thus, in only too many instances they exercise no care in the selection of the individual to whose charge their offspring is to be committed. Dissolute and in every way undesirable persons are often chosen, and it frequently happens that the sum of money which changes hands—in many cases ridiculously insufficient for its ostensible purpose—is promptly spent by the recipient, on pleasures or urgent necessities. Given adequate powers it ought not to be difficult for the authorities seriously to check this traffic at least. They have already in London licensed 2,668 houses for the reception of these children, and the abolition of the lump sum system will make their supervision more efficient.

COMPULSORY WIRELESS.

WE have repeatedly advocated in these columns the claim, of which so much has been heard recently, that all vessels carrying a certain number of people, and trading over a certain distance, should be compelled to be fitted with an installation of wireless telegraphy. Sir Edward Sassoon has been strenuous in his attempts to secure the passage through the Commons of a measure dealing with this important matter, and whether he has had apathy to contend against, or whether the shipowning and allied interests in the House were too strong and antagonistic, he has met with little success. Meanwhile, the "Titanic" has been lost, and though in this case there was no question involved of the lack of wireless facilities, the catastrophe has served to bring the entire question of life-saving at sea into the limelight, and we now have the welcome announcement by the President of the Board of Trade that the Government have taken the particular point into consideration. We trust it will not be shelved, because it is the most probable thing in the world that the system will be the means of saving lives in the future as in the past. We have many instances in point, notably the "Republic," and of course the statement that but for the wireless call to the "Carpathia" she would not have been able to rescue the "Titanic" survivors who were in danger of perishing from cold after they had left the wrecked ship. The liners sailing to and from Indian ports, and the hundreds of smaller vessels trading round our coast, to the Persian Gulf, to the Red Sea and to Africa all carry many thousands of passengers in the course of a year, and these, we think, particularly should be installed. Years ago the United States recognized this need, and now all ships of a certain tonnage that carry passengers beyond a specified distance, possess installations, and it is to be hoped that British shipowners will soon be brought in line with this admirable rule.

THE HOTI MARDAN CASE.

IT may be remembered that, following on the acquittal of the Khan of Hoti Mardan, at the Bombay High Court Sessions, of a charge of assisting in the abduction of two girls, some ingenious "member for India" in the House of Commons asked a series of questions which were calculated to suggest that there was a coincidence in the prosecution, in that it followed a refusal by the Khan to subscribe to the funds of the Islamia College at Peshawar, an institution in which Sir George Roos-Keppel is interested. We are glad to know that respectable Moslems in the Frontier Province have not permitted the suggestions to go unchallenged. In a letter in the *Lahore Observer*, a Moslem journal, on May 18th, "Facts," who describes himself as a Mahomedan, sets out to show that all the proceedings taken, prior to the Khan's despatch to Bombay, were in perfect order and duly legal. He declares that the District Magistrate of Peshawar had the statements of the complainants before him—statements which were considered as a sufficient justification for the starting of criminal proceedings in Bombay—and nothing fresh having transpired to shake their veracity he proceeded to take cognizance of the offence himself. The question of jurisdiction had been referred to the Judicial Commissioner of the province and was actually pending before him, when, on December 27, the Khan, through his counsel, telegraphed to the Judicial Secretary to the Government of Bombay expressing his willingness to submit to the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court and requesting to be included in the charge pending there against the Kings. To this no reply was sent, and in order to gain this object the Khan sent his counsel to Bombay to make efforts to get him included in the charge. On reaching Bombay, Mr. Grey saw Mr. Kincaid, the Judicial Secretary, and ultimately the Bombay Government signified their consent and directed the Commissioner of Police, as the case was still in the hands of the Police, to include the Khan in the charge; and consequently the Khan was sent for by his own counsel and on the 9th of January submitted himself, or rather surrendered, to the jurisdiction of the Bombay Courts. If these statements are facts it is clear that the Peshawar court had taken cognizance of the case, and although it is a well-known principle in law that the consent of the parties cannot cure a defect in jurisdiction, it seems to us to be very clear that the innuendoes flung at Sir George Ross-Keppel are not only cruel but malicious and false. We presume the matter has now been placed beyond chance of being reopened, but think it is well, in the interest of those who were responsible for the inclusion of the Khan in the case, that the facts relating to the procedure in the Frontier Province should be known in Bombay.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Armament Bills and the German Diet.

BERLIN, MAY 3.

The speech with which the German Imperial Chancellor introduced the Armament Bills, made the impression of studied sobriety and matter-of-fact style. It is the rule that Governments while moving the reading of a Bill by which considerable additions are demanded for the Army and Navy, allude to the seriousness of the political situation and to the possibility of warlike complications in the near future. The Chancellor deviated from this custom and went so far as to pronounce the present situation of European politics are by no means fraught with danger. He did not take recourse to patriotic arguments, but simply used technical considerations as arguments in favour of the Bills, and the Minister of War as well as the Secretary for the Navy followed his example.

Three explanations have been given for this exception to the rule, which to some extent are all correct, and still leave room for an additional reflexion. Firstly, the Chancellor, as a scrupulous lover of truth, is not capable of throwing unreal dangers on the canvass simply for securing the carriage of the Bills. Secondly, it was politically wise, to avoid all bad feeling with third powers, and, thirdly, he did not wish to alarm the Stock Exchanges by a warlike speech in Parliament. For each of these theories something may be said; but the principal cause of his reticence was the certainty that the Diet will eventually pass the Bills, even if nothing be brought forth in their favour. Indeed, the first reading in the Diet proved already, that all parties except the Social-Democrats will vote for the new expenditure for the Navy and Army. It may be said that such a resolution is a foregone conclusion in all cases when an Armament Bill is laid before a Parliament. Certainly, for other countries that holds good; but not for Germany. Here the Radicals as well as the Centrists combined to reject the Armament Bills already twice: in 1887 and in 1893. This time the representative of the Radicals led the Chorus by declaring the readiness of his party to vote in favour of the Bills. He, of course, anticipated a more detailed deliberation in the Committee stage and expressed a hope that there the necessity for this increase of the Armaments will be thoroughly investigated. The leader of the Centrists spoke to the same effect. That the National Liberals and the Conservatives are ready to support the Government, was taken for granted, because they never failed to second motions in favour of a better Armament.

This unanimity of the four parliamentary groups is a sure sign that, despite the recent animosity of the party struggle, the important business of the Diet will not be impeded. Whether the short time still left before the Whitsun Recess may be sufficient for carrying the Bills through all necessary stages, may still be doubted. But under all circumstances the Government will be enabled to reinforce the Army and Navy Bills by the 1st of October of this year.

THE FINANCES OF THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

The Draft of the Budget that is to be laid before the Cortes on May 1st, has been approved of in the Ministerial Council after long and difficult deliberations. As now published, the State Revenue will aggregate 1177 1-5 million Pesetas, the Expenditure 1221 1-2 million Pesetas. That would leave a deficit of 44,3 million Pesetas. Nevertheless the Minister of Finances Navarro Revertes announced that he does not think of proposing new taxes nor any loan of whatever kind. He is determined to make both ends meet by two changes in the financial administration. On one hand he will see to a more efficient collection of the taxes and customs duties. On the other hand he has put a stop to certain lavish expenditure in the routine of the civil services. In the central offices at Madrid irregular allowances and gratifications for the officials have been usual for many years; they will entirely cease in future. Less reasonable appears to us, that the retrenchments will also be extended to the Post and Telegraph Offices; certain technical improvements that are quite recommendable by themselves will be postponed merely on account of the necessity of keeping the expenditure down. The Minister called attention to the fact, that during the last six years the ordinary revenue has grown by only 97,4 million Pesetas, while the expenditure rose by 212 millions. Moreover, the State is about to reduce or drop certain Items of the Excise duty. It is, therefore, doubly necessary to resort to drastic retrenchments in order to balance both sides of the State Accounts.

ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC.

Most of the proposals for avoiding dangers like those recently encountered by the ill-fated Steamship "Titanic" are by no means practicable. Even the prescription that all passenger steamers must take the longer Southern routes would not materially alter the situation, as icebergs are met on that track as well. It would, therefore, be a useless hardship on the shipping companies, to compel then to choose the longer Southern route during those weeks when the Northern route is free from dangers, while the icebergs have reached already the lower latitudes to be traversed. In order to minimise the probability of meeting icebergs on the passage between Europe and America, the Director of the Hamburg Observatory, Commander Behm, has worked out the plan of locating the danger points by a system of international notices. Every ship crossing the Atlantic is to be instructed to notify, by wireless telegraphy, any floating ice it should observe to the Marconi Station at Cape Race that being the nearest on the American shore. From this station the notice will at once be cabled to the head offices of all trans-Atlantic lines; so that they may inform outgoing steamers which route is the safer one, and, by wireless telegraphy, may order steamers that are already on their way to alter their course if they would be likely to come across an iceberg on their route fixed when leaving.

This proposal will be thoroughly examined at the Conference of shippers and experts, which, at the instigation of the German Emperor, will meet in Berlin at the Ministry of Home affairs on May 6th. Probably it will be adopted and the necessary international agreement prepared by the German Government.

VICISSITUDES IN STAGE-LAND.

In spite of the glorious spring weather, that at last has set in, the theatres are still full, there being many new experiments tried. The New Theatre has risked a novel performance of Hebbbel's "Judith", certainly, with all its palpuous drawbacks, the work of a genius. It was a success, because the principal part was admirably played by Madame Durieux, whose well-considered style of action is always sure of making deep impression, and because her partner Her Hartan, who represented Holophernes, was her equal in art. In the German Theatre Herr Reinhardt treated us to Moliere's immortal comedy "Georges Dandin". Of course he insists on adding something of his own invention; this time it is a framework of dances and songs of the time of Louis XIV. He wants us to breathe the atmosphere of Versailles and to imagine that the Royal Court of those days was invisible present among the audience. At the same time, however, the deceived husband and peasant Dandin was represented by Victor Arnold, in the style of Beaumarchai's Figaro as a ringer in of the Revolution. That is a discrepancy of style, that by the powerful acting of the hero is not compensated for.

The Kurfursten Opera has had a great success with its somewhat belated novelty: "Colonel Chabert" by H. v. Waltershausen. The libretto is based on a well-known story by Balkec and the young composer has shown a good knack in mixing tragic and comic melodies well together and in enriching the music by an elaborate style of instrumentalisation. But it is the question whether this success will prove sufficient to keep the vessel financially afloat. The business done by this new Opera has not been profitable, and it is an open secret that some generous friends of Music have given a hand to secure the chance of another season for this enterprise. If that does not help to establish the new Opera in the favour of the Berlin public, it will be doomed, as a strong competitor will arise in the Opera of Charlottenburg, that is largely supported by the municipal authorities.

All is over with the Comic Opera under the management of a lady. She underrated the artistic and financial requirements of an Institute that under her gifted predecessor Hans Gregor flourished so well; the result is complete wreckage. The house will now be transformed into a Theatre for the classic Drama. Altogether there is no lack of enterprise in the Berlin Stage-land. From Vienna Dr. Rudolph Lothar, a renowned essayist and author of a history of the Vienna Burg Theatre is coming to help us to a new Comic Theatre. A large company of favourite actors is accompanying him, and a long Repertoire is already announced for the next season.

More interesting still is the transformation of the Lessing Theatre. Its director, Herr Otto Brahm, retires after ten years of hard and successful work. He takes with him the acknowledgment that he always remained faithful to his literary antecedents and to his original programme. He announced that he was determined to make the Lessing Theatre the stage of Modern Naturalism and he succeeded in this. Among poets it was Gerhard Hauptmann and, before all, Ibsen, whose plays were preferred to all others. Indeed, the Lessing Theatre is at present by far the first Ibsen Theatre of the World. Moreover, it was the ambition of Herr Brahm to secure uniformity and harmony of acting on his stages. He had the good luck of finding an able assistant in his stage manager Herr Emil Lessing. The result was most praiseworthy. There were no sensational surprises for eye or ear as in most of Reinhardt's reproductions. But the ideal and intellectual character of the drama was always brought out with clearness and impressiveness. His successor will be Herr Victor Barnowsky, now of the "Kleines Theatre", undoubtedly an able man. It has been the general wish that the Ensemble of the Lessing Theatre should be kept together by making the leading actors the future proprietors of the Theatre. Thus an "Association of the German Artist's Theatre" has been founded with a capital of £40,000. A number of famous actors and actresses and the poet Gerhart Hauptmann joined; so that the Association is at present composed of so many first rate actors as nowhere else are found combined for a theatrical enterprise. Owing to this proud beginning it has become uncertain wheter the Association will permanently fix its home in the old building or start at once with a new modern Edifice in addition to the large number we have already in Berlin.

L. ASCH.

ESTATES OF MINORS.

Financial Position at the End of July 1911.

The Reports on the Administration of minors' estates in the Northern, Central, and Southern divisions of Bombay, and in Sind have been published, together with the resolution of the Government of Bombay dealing with them. The resolution is as follows:—

These reports deal with the administration by executive officers, under certificates of guardianship given by District Courts, of minors' estates exclusive of those under the control of the Court of Wards which have been made the subject of a separate review. In Sind during the course of the last two years the management of most minors' estates, including all the most important, has been transferred from the collectors and deputy commissioners to the Court of Wards, and at the close of the year under review only fourteen small estates with a total income of under Rs. 3,000 were under the administration of the heads of districts.

In the Presidency proper there were 85 minors' estates under management at the beginning of the year. During the year two new estates came under superintendence, while in nine cases estates were released or their management continued under conditions which removed them from the scope of the reports under review. Accordingly the year closed with 78 estates under management, of which 38 are under the talukdari settlement officer.

The estates in the Dhandhuka Taluka and one estate in Broach suffered considerably in income on account of the damage done to crops by frost. Otherwise the season was a prosperous one, and the collection of Government dues from the estates is recorded as Rs. 58,000 out of a demand of Rs. 61,000. Against this demand the income of the estates from the lands on which the demand was levied was Rs. 1,61,000. The separate details given for fully assessed lands show the income earned was Rs. 26,344 while the Government assessment payable was Rs. 10,871. Income from sources other than land was Rs. 47,000, so that the total income of the year was Rs. 2,08,000. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,93,000, of which a sum of Rs. 58,000 already referred to was on account of Government dues, while Rs. 32,000 were expended on maintenance and Rs. 27,000 in the discharge of liabilities.

The debts shown as payable by all estates at the close of the year amounted to about four lakhs as compared with original liabilities of six and a half lakhs at the dates the estates came under management. Excepting one heavily indebted estate in the Southern Division, the liabilities are mostly on account of the estates in charge of the Talukdari Settlement Officer who was handicapped in his debt settlement operations for the year by the character of the season in Gujarat.

The education of wards of school-going age depends largely on the attitude of the minors' guardians. Generally, however, the arrangements made are suitable to the circumstances of the minors.

IT is notified for information that court dress may be worn at the levee on the 30th instant and at all subsequent levees.

A complimentary dinner to Mr. Edge, who retired from the judgeship of Clerkenwell County Court circuit at the end of last year, was given at the Hotel Cecil on April 27. Mr. Justice Pickford, in proposing the health of the guest, said it was much more difficult for a County Court Judge to give satisfaction to everybody than it was for a High Court Judge. The work of the former was more irritating and trying, because he often had to struggle through a maze with two wordy and angry old women about an alleged debt of Is. 4d., neither saying a word about the case. The County Court Judge had to be counsel, solicitor, judge, and everything else. In returning thanks Mr. Edge mentioned that something like 60,000 cases, including judgment summonses had come before him. As regards any change that might be made by the Legislature affecting the courts, he hoped that something would be done to stop the great amount of perjury committed in the county courts. The difficulty of arriving at the truth was getting greater every day.

WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

16,000 ITALIANS EXPELLED FROM TURKEY.

Captured Islands will not be Re-occupied by Turks.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Italians have captured the Island of Cos.

LONDON, MAY 22.

In spite of exemptions, which include workmen in certain trades, it is estimated that the expulsion of Italians from Turkey will affect at least 16,000 persons.

The Italian commanders have informed the inhabitants of the islands in the Aegean Sea, now occupied by Italian troops, that the islands will not be re-occupied by the Turks, at any rate, not on the same conditions as before.

BRITISHERS FOR TURKISH POLICE.

A message to the *Times* states that Great Britain has acceded to the request of Turkey to appoint five English officers for the reorganisation of the gendarmerie in European Turkey.

TOBRUK FORT COMPLETED.

ROME, MAY 22.

The main part of the new fort of Tobruk is now complete. The guns and the permanent garrison will shortly be installed.

King Victor Emmanuel has presented Signor Giolitti, the Premier, with £4,000 for the relief of Italians expelled from Turkey.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Possibilities of a Great Strike in London.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The transport workers seem disposed to take up the cause of the lightermen. A complete cessation of work in the Port of London, and even a general strike, are not considered improbable.

LONDON, MAY 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Buxton announced the appointment of a Court to enquire into the dispute in the Port of London.

LATER.

Mr. Bonar Law, addressing 5,000 Unionists at Glasgow, dealt with the causes of industrial unrest. One remedy, he said, was co-partnership, but the State could do much by a change of the fiscal system.

ARMY TEMPERANCE.

Lord Robert's Notable Testimony.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Lord Curzon, presiding at the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association, dwelt on the Association's good work in India for the Soldier, the Army and the Government of India, which, much more than the Government of England, depended for its prestige on the Army.

Lord Roberts, moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, compared 15 per thousand, which is the death-rate in India now, with that of 57, which was the death-rate when every soldier was given a tot of arrack before breakfast.

BRITISH COTTON-GROWING

Application for Official Grant and Loan.

LONDON, MAY 22.

At a meeting of the British Cotton-Growing Association, in Manchester, the Chairman, Mr. Hutton, said that Nigeria, the Sudan and Uganda would be the three main centres of cotton-growing in the Empire.

The meeting decided to ask Government to grant £200,000 for the Sudan for experimental research work and to lend one million sterling for irrigation and other works.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTRY.

To be Reconstructed at the End of the Session.

CAPE TOWN, MAY 21.

In the House of Assembly, General Botha announced that General Smuts would take over the Department of Finance until the end of the Session, when the Cabinet would be reconstructed.

Mr. Hull, ex-Minister of Finance, in a lengthy statement, declared that he was in complete harmony with the Government except in regard to its railway policy. The difference on that subject was primarily due to Mr. Sauer, (Minister of Railways), systematically ignoring his colleagues, and incurring expenditure without consultation.

THE "OCEANA."

Majority of the Bullion Saved from the Wreck.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Of the 46 boxes of gold shipped by the "Oceana" 40 have been recovered. The great majority of the bars of silver have also been recovered.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, MAY 22.

M. Delcasse has declined a nomination for the Presidency of the French Chamber.

SIR JULIUS WERNHER DEAD

LONDON, MAY 22.

The death is announced of Sir Julius Wernher.

[Sir Julius Charles Wernher was born at Darmstadt in 1850. He was a member of the firm of Wernher Beit, and Co., and was made a baronet in 1905. The deceased was a Conservative in politics.]

CHINA REVOLUTION.

Anglo-French Agreement Published.

AN INCIDENT IN THE CRISIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 22.

A Bluebook on China, covering the period from October 10th, to December 31st, has been published with reference to the rebellion. It includes an exchange of views between France and Great Britain, both countries stating that they desire to restrict action, protect the lives and property of their subjects and not to impair the integrity of China.

A despatch from Sir John Jordan, dated November 23rd, is published, dealing with the measures taken to secure the Customs, collected in order to maintain intact the service of the Foreign debt.

Sir John Jordan's action throughout the crisis was constantly commended by Sir Edward Grey.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Sir E. Grey and the Breach of Agreement.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Replying to Sir John Rees, in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that the Government understood that the present provisional Chinese Government was as earnest as its predecessor regarding the suppression of opium growing, but if any reluctance were displayed to take over its obligations on the subject, the whole question of the Agreement would be raised.

THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

Important Statement by the Board of Trade.

LONDON, MAY 22.

During the discussion on the vote for the Board of Trade in the House of Commons, severe criticisms were passed on the Marine Department in connection with life-saving.

In reply, Mr. Buxton said that the Government was consulting Germany with a view to convening an international conference on the subject. This, however, would not delay the issue of amended regulations by the department. Ninety-five per cent. of shipowners had assured him that they intended to provide boats to accommodate all on board their ships.

Mr. Buxton also thought that the time was ripe for an extension of the regulations regarding wireless installations. He was considering the expediency of some form of compulsion.

MR. FAITHFULL FLEET.

Honoured by Royal Asiatic Society.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Lord Minto, presenting the Triennial Gold Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society to Mr. John Faithfull Fleet, gave an outline of the recipient's services to Indian historical research, observing that his writings constituted a monument of scholarly acumen and accuracy.

The annual report of the Society announced that the lease of the premises had been renewed for seven years at an increased rental. The report urged the importance of an increase in resident membership, which had declined concurrently with the increase in non-resident membership.

[Mr. John Faithfull Fleet, who has been so signally honoured by the Royal Asiatic Society, was well known in Bombay, and from 1891 to 1897 was Commissioner of the Central and Southern Divisions of the Presidency. He retired from the Indian Civil Service in 1897, and has given up much of his leisure to Indian research. Previously, however, he had accomplished much in this direction, "Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings" (the third volume of the "Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum") and numerous other writings on the ancient history and antiquities of India coming from his pen. Mr. Fleet was born in 1847 and educated at Merchant Taylors. He was made a C.I.E. in 1884.]

MOROCCAN UNREST.

Fresh Problem for the French to Solve.

MOGADOR, MAY 22.

The tribesmen of the Sus and Agloo districts have proclaimed Malainin as Sultan of the Sus district. The movement is anti-French and is supported by influential Kaids.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Service to be Made More Attractive.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The *Morning Post* says it is understood that the question of adding a "Dreadnought" to the Naval Estimates is under discussion.

The Admiralty are considering the question of rendering the service more attractive. The first step will be to increase the pay of stokers and seamen, and application of the profits of canteens to pensions for the dependents of men dying or, disabled, in service.

KING'S INDIAN ORDERLIES.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The King's Indian orderlies have arrived in England.

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Captain Amundsen has arrived at Monte Video.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Warwick beat Sussex at Birmingham, by six wickets.

Surrey beat Gloucester, at the Oval, by an innings and 87 runs.

PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

Great Victory for Mr. Roosevelt in Ohio.

AN ENORMOUS MAJORITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COLUMBUS, MAY 22.

Heavy voting has been recorded for the Presidential primary elections in Ohio, especially in the cities, where the voting is largely in favour of President Taft. The farmers, who were supposed to favour Mr. Roosevelt, are behind with their corn-planting and are not voting so numerously as expected.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The returns in the Ohio primary elections show that Mr. Roosevelt has gained a notable victory, securing 38 delegates out of 48.

Mr. Roosevelt had an enormous majority of votes, which give him control of the State Convention.

GERMAN SUGAR TAX.

Retained to Meet New Army Expenditure.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Reichstag has decided to postpone the reduction of the sugar tax in order to meet the new military expenditure.

EXTRA CHARGES IN CHINA.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has sanctioned a supplementary estimate for Kiauchau, amounting to 650,000 marks, to cover the expense of protecting German interests during the disturbances.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the new Army and Navy Bills.

MEDICINAL RESEARCH.

Wandsworth Legacy given to Tropical School.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Sir William Dennett has given the London School of Tropical Medicine the £10,000 bequeathed to him by the late Lord Wandsworth for the purpose of medicinal research.

LORD HALDANE.

Another "Private Business" Visit to Germany.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The newspapers announce that Lord Haldane will leave to-night for Berlin, where he will stay for ten or twelve days on purely private business.

LONDON, MAY 22.

It is announced that Lord Haldane is going to Germany for his annual holiday there, which he was compelled to postpone at Easter by the coal strike. He will not visit Berlin.

AVIATION RECORD.

Belgian's Remarkable Non-stop Flight.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Belgian aviator, Cronberg, ascended from Nieuport Bains, and flew to Canterbury. He dropped salutations to Britain, and then returned to Calais without alighting.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

179 Deaths in 208 Cases Last Week.

LONDON, MAY 21.

During the week ended May 18th, there were 208 cases of plague in Hongkong with 179 deaths.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Toulon today, and went on board the battleship "Danton."

A luncheon party was given in the Prince's honour, after which the Fleet weighed anchor.

THE LAWLESS BORDER.

Disposal of Three Outlaws at Dera Ismail Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)]

LAHORE, MAY 22.

News has been received of a successful capture of outlaws on the Dera Ismail Khan border. It seems that a party of Dera Ismail Khan military police, when out last Friday under the Extra-Assistant Commissioner of Sherani in pursuit of the Spin raiders, came across a gang who refused to surrender. One of them, who proved to be Saman, an outlaw wanted for murder, was killed and two of his companions were captured.

YELLOW FEVER.

Measures to Prevent its Introduction into India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The Indian maritime Governments and Ceylon, have been asked to put in hand arrangements for a survey in the principal ports to ascertain the extent of the prevalence of mosquitoes of the genus *stegomiya* which is known to be a carrier of yellow fever. It appears that there is a risk of the introduction of the disease into India on the opening of the Panama Canal next year, and it is necessary to be prepared with timely measures to prevent any such inroad into the country.

NEWS AHEAD OF THE MAIL.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Where the Chief Interest of Britain Lies.

AUSTRIAN PRESS OPINION.

The following telegrams despatched from London since the mail left are taken from the Australian papers :—

London, May 4.

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Morley, Lord President of the Council, said it would be a mistake if Great Britain in dealing with the Dardanelles question overlooked either Turkey's enormous, Mohammedan interests with which Great Britain was concerned, or Italy's traditional friendship towards Great Britain, and especially our concern in her position and relations as a Mediterranean Power.

The Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," commenting upon these remarks, suggests that Lord Morley meant that Italy might at a critical moment be found on the side of the partners in the Triple Entente (Great Britain, France, and Russia) instead of on the side of her partners in the Triple Alliance (Germany and Austria). "Die Zeit," also published in Vienna, asserts that Lord Morley indicated that in the event of a European war Great Britain reckoned upon Italy's support or her benevolent neutrality.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

London, May 4.

Owing to speeches delivered by Ministers with regard to the National Insurance Act, the committee of the British Medical Association has asked 26,000 doctors to sign an additional pledge simultaneously to resign all club, friendly society, dispensary, and other forms of contributory contract practice appointments throughout England, Scotland, and Wales unless the Association's demands are granted; and also, except in cases of urgent necessity, to refuse to render professional service to insured persons through any voluntary medical charity. Dr. Cox, secretary of the Association, in explaining the new dramatic turn thus given to the controversy, states that in the event of the doctors going on strike insured persons may make their own private arrangements for medical attendance. This would imply the breakdown of one of the most attractive features of the Act.

CONSERVATIVE WORKING-MEN.

London, May 4.

The Conservatives have formed a working-men's organisation with the title of the Unionist Labour Party, the object being, it is stated, to promote co-partnership, tariff reform, Imperial preference, the reform of the second Chamber, poor law, housing and land reforms, and trade union freedom on the basis of the judgment delivered in the Osborne case.

MURDERS BY INDIANS.

Ottawa, May 4.

In the forest country in British Columbia the police are searching for two Indians who have committed three murders. Last year the Indians killed a white man, and they were captured and lodged in a log cabin gaol. They escaped and killed a Chinaman, who was the chief witness against them. Subsequently they ambushed and shot a constable who was chasing them.

IN BRIEF.

A tornado swept through the Topeka district, in Kansas, on May 3rd and killed several Mexican labourers, in addition to wrecking the telegraph lines and many farmhouses.

The National Federation of Meat Traders announces that the wholesale clearance of stock rendered necessary by last summer's drought is now severely felt, the result being that higher prices for beef and mutton will prevail for some time to come.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the men on the lower deck in the navy are asking for an all-round increase of 20 per cent. in their wages.

General Orozco, the rebel leader in the north of Mexico, has proclaimed Emile Gomez, Provisional President of Mexico, and he has proclaimed Juarez as the provisional capital of the Republic.

A suffragette demonstration, in which 15,000 persons participated, took place at New York on May 3rd. Mr. Roosevelt declined to take part in it.

The cod-fishing schooner Joseph Russ was wrecked recently on the Alaskan coast. Her crew were rescued after the men had suffered terribly.

At Santa Monica on May 3rd, E. Tetzloff drove a motor-car 305 miles at an average speed of 78-1-2 miles an hour.

A Bill introduced in the Prussian Diet empowers the Government to raise £5,000,000 for the purchase of land in certain districts in East Prussia and Schlswig-Holstein in order to settle German farmers upon it and to prevent its falling into the hands of Poles and Danes.

"Jack" Johnson will be ready to start training for his match with Flynn at the end of May. His training quarters are at Las Vegas.

Articles have been signed for a match between Gotch, the present champion, and Gus Schoenlin, known as America's heavyweight, for the wrestling championship of the world. The match has been fixed for May 30, but the place at which it will be held has not yet been decided upon. The articles provide that the contest shall be wrestled to a finish.

DURBAR AT BULSAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BULSAR, MAY 20.

The Collector of Surat, Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, held a Durbar yesterday at 5-30 p. m. in the Municipal Hall at Bulsar, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. In his opening address the Collector dilated upon the progress of the past year, and, among other things, advised the people to go in for inoculation against plague. The Collector's speech, which was delivered in English, was translated into Gujerati for the information of the audience by his shirestedar.

Questions and answers then followed, most of them being inaudible to the hearers. One speaker urged the necessity of providing drinking water at Bulsar by providing a tank and pipes for its supply. Another advocated the employment of travelling agricultural inspectors, one for each taluka.

Mr. Manekji Poho was then given the sanad of Khan Bahadur, and Mr. Cowasji Dhunjibhoy that of Khan Saheb: some patels, talatis, peons and others were then given shawls, puggrees and sums in cash for meritorious services rendered ordinarily and in census work. Garlanding followed, after which the durbar is adjourned to refreshment buffets, which were provided separately for Europeans, Hindus and Parsis. Thus ended the second Durbar held by the Collector of Surat.

It may be mentioned here that the different talukas of the division were well represented at the Durbar this year.

THE KABULI MENACE.

Drastic Order issued by the Police in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

The Commissioner of Police has issued a notification prohibiting the carrying of sword, spear, bludgeon, lathi, gun or other offensive weapon by any person in the town or suburbs of Calcutta. The notification comes into effect from to-morrow, the object of the notification, it is said, is to disarm the Kabulis.

A press communique states :—"The statement by Mr. Montagu to the effect that three lakhs had been allocated from the Durbar grant in response to the efforts made by the Committee in England, of which Sir Robert Laidlaw is President, has been misunderstood. The grant is for European schools of all kinds and not only those represented by the Committee.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

PANDITS AND PROGRESS. Pandits and progress is a contradiction in terms. With Brahmans and Shastris and Mullas, they are about the most conservative class in the East, fit spiritual leaders of the passive, inert millions. They chime in wonderfully well with the temperament of their flock. They shrewdly study their bias, and go along with it. Their interpretation of the scriptures is accepted by the multitude as an article of faith, because it is always in conformity with the customs and usages, as well as the prejudices, which prevail among them. Their rendering has, consequently, the sanctity of religion in the eyes of their followers. The Pandit is the repository of the sacred lore of the East. His study is rather verbal than scientific. But it is wonderfully minute, and affords a notable example of memory work. He is really a scholar, but one with a narrow vision, and having no idea of the value of research and comparative study. He has no occasion for the development of the critical faculty. It is forbidden by the intensity of his faith and reverence. What is written is written. He has learnt the books by heart, and will not travel beyond his text. This excess of veneration stifles the spirit of niquiry and of free, liberal, thinking. What was good two thousand years ago, must be good now and for all time, and thus he changeth not, but abides for ever in the past. He lives, as it were, in the bottom of a well, and takes that as his world. Now reverence is a priceless possession. We bewail the want of it here among the educated classes, and are devising various means for inculcating it in the youth while at school. Goethe dwells upon its superlative value in the system of education, and the Pandit having it in large measure must have a considerable element of goodness in him. If he is narrow and parochial, and illiberal, he is but the product of his training, the child of the ideas and traditions he has inherited from his remote ancestors. It is a special sign of grace, therefore, that he, too, should fall under the influence of the Time—Spirit. Whoever thought of a conference of Pandits! Yet the Pandits of the Benighted Presidency have shown the way towards light to their benighted brethren in other parts of India. Fifty Pandits met in conference lately in Conjeeveram to discuss some of the social questions which are stirring the upper ranks of Hindu society. The learned men were not, of course, expected to discuss them in the light of pure reason. They must have parted with their nature, if they had done so. Their deliberations were held in the light of the Shastras, and they laid down what the sacred books have enjoined. I take it that having accepted the Shastric law for guidance, their pronouncement will carry greater weight with the masses.

SEA-VOYAGE AND RELIGIOUS CONVERSION. The Pandits declared, by a majority of thirty against twenty, that sea-voyage is not objectionable in itself, but is only rendered so under certain circumstances. They are thus in advance of those extremists, Pandits and others, who abominate sea-voyage as an evil *per se*, who fancy that impurity is inhaled with the atmosphere which is breathed in the foreign lands across the seas, and that the pious Hindu is contaminated by the touch, aye, the very shadow of the Mlecha! The Pandits who have made, for them, a very liberal declaration concerning sea-voyage, will, I suppose, be ready to grant absolution to those who can certify that, while away from their native land, they had strictly observed the rules of caste and religion. There have been a few instances in which Hindus have taken their own cooks with them to Europe. But it has been maliciously whispered that in some cases the food was not always prepared by these cooks, nor was forbidden food rigidly eschewed either by master or man. If, however, a person makes a declaration of good faith, and assures his fellow-men that the cook had not been taken as a mere blind, caste is ready to accept his word, and prescribes such simple penance as will suffice for his purification. All save four out of the fifty Pandits have again held that whatever the sin resulting from the irregularities committed by the voyager, it is possible to purge it by means of suitable ceremonies. They would not, therefore, pronounce a perpetual ban on the penitent sinner who is prepared to undergo the purificatory rites that may be ordained in his case. The Pandits would not, similarly, ostracize for ever the convert to another religion who wishes to return to his old faith. We are told, however, that there was great difference of opinion as to whether such converts should be re-admitted to the caste to which they originally belonged. If a Brahman convert, wishing to return to the faith of his fathers, were not restored to his original rights and status as a Brahman, he will not be ready, though ever so repentant, to seek readmission as a Sudra. On this point, we may hope the Pandits will see reason, in future, to revise their judgment.

AGE OF MARRIAGE. The most important pronouncement of the Pandits lay in their admission that there is provision in the Shastras for post-puberty marriage. It is in keeping with the authoritative statement made by the great oriental scholar, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, at the Provincial Social Conference held in Bombay. He gave the genesis of the custom of child marriage, affirming that it was opposed to the injunctions of the Shastras, and to the practice in vogue in the golden age of the Aryans. It had crept in, like other social usages, as a corruption, marking the degeneracy of society, and its gradual withdrawal from pure ideals. The Hindus, in course of time, formed a low estimate of the character of woman, and imagined that her moral integrity could not be ensured, unless she was married off, while yet a child. Thus, the custom came gradually to have the sanctity of religion, and the parents of the girl who, though perilously near the season of puberty, has somehow remained married, will be mortified by the feeling that they have suffered, on this account, in reputation among their neighbours. The marriageable age is slowly and gradually rising. But at the present rate of progress, it will be long before it passes the age of puberty, the declaration of the Pandits notwithstanding. On the cognate question of the position of widows, the Pandits appear to have maintained significant silence. Was it because it might have led to a wide and, perhaps, bitter divergrace of opinion among them? But the Pandits of the South have done remarkably well on the whole, and more notable performances may be expected of them hereafter.

PARSI GIRLS' ORPHANAGE. I understand that the orphanage for Parsi girls' will be started on its beneficent career from the commencement of the next year. It will owe its existence to Miss Hamabai Petit, who has parted with her jewellery, worth twelve lakhs, towards the endowment of the institution. It is a noble act of filial piety, for it was the cherished desire of her mother to found an orphanage for Parsi girls. It is not every young lady who would strip herself of valuables which are so dearly prized by every woman. Her grandfather, Mr. Nusserwanji M. Petit, endowed an orphanage for boys, and she has made ample provision for the sister institution which, I am assured, will supply an urgent and pressing want of the community. There is something of mawkish sentimentality among the Parsis on the question of communal poverty and misery. It is responsible, I am afraid, for the laziness and the spirit of dependence engenders among their able-bodied poor. If they receive eleemosynary doles from any quarter, they do not care to work. There is an amount of misery and helplessness, nevertheless, in the community, and the girls' orphanage, as the one for boys, will serve to mitigate it. The orphans will receive education, general, technical and domestic, which will enable them, if need be, to earn their own living in after life. They will be trained to habits of industry and self-reliance, and their character will be moulded and strengthened by the order, method and discipline to which they will have to conform in their daily life at the institution. The moral precepts they will imbibe in the class-room will be confirmed and carried out in the actual work they will have to perform from day to day. The orphanage will turn out, if the well-considered curriculum were properly followed by the management, useful and active members of society who "may form a kind of leaven to raise to a higher level that stratum of society in which their lot may be cast." The education will be largely practical. House-hold arts and domestic economy will occupy an important place in the syllabus. The girls will be kept at the orphanage from the age of 7 to 18. If there is no guardian to take care of a girl who has attained this age, she will not be cast adrift, but will be transferred to a Home, which is to be an integral part of the institution. Here she will be set to some remunerative work, and there will also be classes for the training of women teachers and nurses. The Parsis have such charitable institutions and philanthropic societies for the benefit of their poor that no member of the community need beg or starve.

DION.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

A Formidable List of Questions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 22.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be held at Ootacamund on Friday next. Several non-official members have given notice of interpellations, which aggregate 78.

The Hon. Mr. Kessava Pillay has given notice of a question relating to the description of imprisonment which is being undergone by V. O. Chidambaram Pillay, and calls upon the Government to state the authority under which Chidambaram Pillay has been treated as a prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The same member interpellates in regard to the duties and stipend of the first Indian Bishop who has been recently appointed. He also reverts to the subject of jail administration, and calls for the present scale of diet prescribed for European and Eurasian prisoners.

The Hon. Mr. E.W. Orr calls for the number of Europeans employed in the various Government departments in 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911. He also asks why the acting Advocate-General of Madras was not confirmed in the appointment, or why no other member of the Indian bar was selected for the post. Was the selection of an Advocate-General from England made at the suggestion, or with the knowledge, of the Madras Government? If the answer be in the negative, then does Government not consider it very necessary that it should be consulted in the appointment of its chief law officer, and will it take steps to press this view upon the Secretary of State?

The Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Rao has seven questions relating to the shortage of rolling stock on railways and the proposal for the formation of District Boards Railway Companies pending the resettlement schemes.

The advisability of releasing certain State the prisoners forms the subject of a question by Mr Kandapadi Mahomed.

The Hon. Mr. Shunmugam Pillay asks about the age-limit for the retirement of Government officers, and the expenditure on the conservation of temples by the Archæological survey.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer has a question relating to the measures which the Government propose to take to lessen the death-rate in the Presidency.

Mr. Raghava Rao suggests that a list of qualified women-teachers willing to be employed in girls' schools might be maintained, and pleads for the appointment of a Mahomedan teacher in the Berhampore Government girls' school.

Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar devotes his questions to the advisability of transferring district judges and sub-judges once in three years and training junior civilians in judicial work.

The Rajah of Kalengode will introduce the Malabar Inheritance Bill of 1910.

Mr. Kesava Pillay will move a resolution recommending the publication of the Legislative Council proceedings in the vernacular.

Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar has a resolution recommending the amendment of the provisions of the Local Fund Code regarding the excution of works and procedure in regard to payments, and Mr. Raghava Rao moves a resolution recommending the remission of assessment on wet lands when the crop is less than one-third, and the institution of a public examination for women of the higher elementary standard.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

What the Experts are Doing in Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The experts are now in Simla and are conferring with the Government of India over matters connected with the new capital.

Intimation has been received that Mr. Lanchester, consulting expert, will leave Marseilles by the 7th of June and join the Expert Committee at Delhi. Captain Swinton will make a brief stay here and then again return to Delhi. They have examined all possible sites, but they will keep an open mind till the monsoon and then finally make their recommendations to the Government of India for a site for the permanent capital.

The Government of India have also taken up the question of the administration of Delhi by the Imperial Government and the constitution of a strong Board to look after the building of the new capital.

In connection with the chain of wireless stations linking England with the East, referred to in Reuter's cable yesterday, the station in India will be at Bangalore and that in East Africa, probably, at Nairobi.

RAIDS OF THE RANAS.

Portugal's Great Problem in Goa.

A DEFENCELESS PEOPLE.

The unrest in Goa continues. On the 14th instant the Government troops had a brush with the Ranas of Collem, and in their encounter one of their prominent leaders, Jadau of Embarcem, was killed. This rebel was a conspicuous figure in a similar revolt in 1895. On the 15th inst. bands of armed dacoits attacked the distilleries at Pirna and captured the officials in charge, viz., Sergeants Trimboca and Wasu of the fiscal guard, and a clerk named Krishnaji Gopala Naique. They marched with these captives to the pagoda of Piraa, where was encamped their leader Gil with about 150 followers, some armed with rifles and others with hatchets, crowbars and other murderous weapons. After a detention of fourteen hours the three prisoners were set at liberty, but their arms were taken away.

The Ranas have also burnt down the Custom House of Doromarrogo and Government have despatched a small force for its defence.

The rebels have taken by assault the villages of Veroda and Talborda, looted several houses and set fire to others. Lieut. Filomeno Menezes attacked a band of these dacoits led by Gil on the 16th instant near Pirla. They fled leaving behind them a considerable quantity of silk and clothing and the palaquin, in which Gil used to move about.

Some of these rebels have crossed the frontier and taken shelter at Sawantwadi and the adjoining British territory. Captain Gonsalo Cabral has been deputed to Sawantwadi on a special mission, the chief object of which is to identify the rebels who have been arrested at Sawantwadi and to make the necessary declaration before the Political Agent for their extradition.

THE PRIESTS' RANSOM.

In our issue on Tuesday it was stated that the rebels captured three priests. We are informed that two of these are the Rev. S. Pinto and Rev. A. Pereira. All these are said to have purchased their liberty by paying a sum of Rs. 325 to their captors.

It is very likely that the result of this rebellion will have disastrous effects at Goa, as the Government do not possess an adequate force to cope with the rebels who are said to exceed 2,000 in number. Most of them are armed with rifles and are adding to their strength by carrying away all the rifles and ammunition they can lay hold of from the timid Portuguese soldiers.

About six months ago the troops sanctioned for the defence of Goa were sent to Timor and Macao, and Goa is practically left defenceless. The Governor-General has made urgent representations to the Ministry at Lisbon to despatch troops, but up to the 14th instant no troops sailed from the Tagus. The Ranas have spread themselves, in several gangs, over the island of Salsette and Bardez.

We give below a brief resume of several revolutions that have taken place in Sattary since its conquest by the Portuguese.

It was on the 21st of October 1746, that the Desais of Sattary signed their first treaty of fealty and vassalage to the Portuguese Crown. Nine years afterwards, in 1755, they revolted but were granted a free pardon and the original treaty was renewed and ratified. In the years 1797, 1806, 1807, 1809, 1815, 1816, Satary went through the same phases of political unrest. The Desais, and their followers, the Ranas, revolted, were pardoned and the old treaty of fealty and vassalage was renewed and confirmed.

In 1824 there was another revolt and the most turbulent spirits among them were seized and confined in the fortress of Aguada till 1837.

In 1845 a conspicuous leader named Bapurao raised the standard of revolt and committed all sorts of barbarities and cruelties. Peace was restored by the capture of Bapurao, and a general pardon was granted to all his followers.

Since 1845 there have been, off and on, risings of a similar nature in the province.

In 1900, during the Governor-Generalship of Senhor Joaquim Jose Machado, there was also a rising having its origin as on this and previous occasions, in the enhancement of land assessment and the oppression practised on them by the Nazoros (revenue collectors). On this occasion, to bring them under better administrative control, Senor Machado created Satarry, (which was formerly a dependency of the Sanquelim province), into a separate district, with Valpoy as its headquarters. Roads were constructed and telegraph lines laid and the district was brought into closer contact with the other parts of the province to facilitate a more equitable and fairer treatment from Government and its officials.

GOA GOVERNOR'S EXPLANATION.

The Consul-General for Portugal in British India has sent us the following copy of a telegram received by him from the Governor-General of Goa :—

"The information about the trouble in Goa published in the "Madras Mail" contains inaccuracies. The only cause of the gangs of dacoits being formed is due to the fact of the departure of the troops from Goa to Macau. The natives of Satary considered this a favourable opportunity to give a loose rein to their natural propensity for raiding. Government has taken all possible precautions to safeguard life and property. It is also not true that the gangs have seized arms and ammunition and stormed police and customs outposts. In the encounter between the troops and the raiders, the latter have invariably been dispersed with losses. The troops have already captured seventy of them amongst whom are some of the ring-leaders. Military action is difficult and slow in view of the country being covered with jungle and the risks arising from the treacherous methods of the raiders. No European has been killed. Only four military men, all natives of the soil, have been assassinated. The total number of the pillagers is very much less than what is stated to be. At the station of Collem, the dacoits were put to flight by the troops and the notorious ring-leader, Yadu, who had figured prominently in the revolt of 1895, was killed. The Government expects shortly re-inforcement and possesses all the means to withstand the situation till their arrival."

EXPORT COTTON TRADE.

Owing to the approach of the monsoon there is considerable activity in the Docks where several steamers are loading cargo for European ports, in order to fulfil all their engagements for May and early June shipments. Though at the commencement, the export trade was handicapped by the shortage of wagons on the various railway systems, the Railway authorities are endeavouring to cope with this extreme rush.

Business this year does not appear to be so large as in previous years owing to the great falling off in cotton exports to Europe, which is about 60 per cent. below the usual figure, while on the other hand the cotton export to Japan is about 48 per cent in excess of last year's export.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

It is notified that the birthday honours list will be published at Simla on the 3rd of June.

THE DURBAR (1911) MEDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The Government of India have decided that the ordinary market rate, viz., one anna and six pies per letter or figure engraved should be charged by the Bombay Mint for engraving the names of recipients on the Delhi Coronation Durbar (1911) Medal

The Forest Department are now engaged at Simla in revising and re-editing the Imperial Forest Code with a view to reducing it to a compact size.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

SOLDIER'S MAD ACT.

Attempts Suicide in a Fit of Depression.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 22.

Battery Sergeant-Major Frank Harris, 8th Battery, was placed on trial to-day, before a district court-martial on a charge, under Section 38 of the Army Act, of attempting to commit suicide on the 1st of April last by shooting himself with a revolver. Major Cunningham, 10th Grenadiers, presided, Captain Parrington R. F. A. prosecuted and Mr. B. Lawrence, barrister, defended.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

Sergeant Maloney, 2nd Battery, testified that the accused's servant told him that his master had shot himself. The witness ran across from the sergeants' mess to Harris's quarters and found him lying on the floor of the bathroom bleeding from a wound in the chest. The witness saw the revolver near the accused's hand and accused said: "There is a letter on the bed." He was raving and added, "Give me the revolver to finish myself."

Sergt Barfield, 8th Battery, corroborated Maloney.

Assistant Surgeon Bartley said he found a gun-shot wound on the inner side of the accused's left breast. It might have been self-inflicted. Harris did not want his wife near him. The accused's cook said that after having his breakfast Harris shut himself up in the bathroom and the witness heard the report of a firearm.

This closed the case for the prosecution. The accused then deposed on oath that he enlisted in 1895, was sent to the King's College Hospital, London, in 1899 for an operation and since arriving in India in 1902 had enteric fever for 103 days, had been debilitated by malaria and had undergone a second operation. He was warned to expect fits of depression and news of domestic trouble home had latterly upset him. He had no recollection whatever of anything after breakfast on the 18th of April.

Major Cherton, R.A.M.C., deposed that the accused may have been depressed, but not insane when he wrote the following letter to his wife:—

My darling wife:—

You have been more than wife to me, but I am a failure. I have never been myself since the last operation, but nobody except yourself seems to have made allowance for this. My head will not allow me to carry on any longer lest I meet with reverses through no fault of my own. May God protect you. I know you will pray for me. I must leave this world. God be with you. Your poor old hubbie.

"Frank,"

Bombardier Jewell spoke to the strange behaviour of the accused shortly before he heard the shot fired.

Sergt. Hilliard deposed that the accused's stores were quite correct when he took them over.

Mrs. Harris corroborated her husband. She was not at home when the incident occurred. Before she went out she noticed he seemed ill. She identified his letter to her. Except that he was frightfully run down, she knew of no reason why he should have attempted his life.

Counsel then addressed the court in mitigation of sentence; which, he said, was all the defence. That there was temporary insanity had not been proved, even by Major Cherton and they had only to conclude that he attempted the act in a fit of depression. Harris had seventeen years' service, bore an exemplary character, was seven years Staff-Sergeant, stood next for promotion to warrant rank and was within four years of pension. It was difficult to define the borderland between insanity and depression, but the evidence greatly favoured the latter, but especially that of his wife and Bombardier Jewell. Counsel pleaded that as the court had wide discretion as to the amount of punishment under Section 38 of the Army Act ranging from anything to seven years it would decide on a reduction in severity and temper justice with mercy.

The court then closed to consider its finding.

MADRAS-BURMA ROUTE.

Spirited Protest by the Southern City.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 22.

The *Madras Mail*, in a leading article, to-day, on the Madras-Burma mail route, reiterates the statement made recently that in the not very distant future, Madras, by the completion of the trans-Persian Railway, will be the most important port in India, a fact that the Director-General of Post Offices is oblivious of, judging by the importance he still attaches to Calcutta over Madras in the matter of the mail route to Burma.

Ten years ago the Madras Chamber of Commerce suggested arrangements which would result in a saving of more than 30 hours in the delivery of English mails in Burma, but the Post Office thought that the reform was hardly of sufficient importance to justify running a postal express train to Madras and making the dates of sailing from Madras fit in with a fairly punctual train service. The journal states that new arrangements come into force from 1st February next and it behoves the public of Madras to make as a strong representation as it possibly can against Madras being again put in the background. "The Postal Express train runs only one way now, namely, from Bombay to Madras and," says the *Madras Mail*, "there is no logical reason that we know of, why it should not now be established both ways."

DACOITIES NEAR LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 22.

Four dacoities have taken place within the jurisdiction of the Mozung police-station, near Lahore, in the past few days. In one, a mail runner was waylaid and robbed, and in another the Mozung octroi post was attacked by five men armed with lathis and axes. The two last were the more serious and took place the same night at the village of Neazbug. In one of those, about fifteen Jats, armed with revolvers, axes and lathis, attacked the house of Narindas Sahukar. There was a severe fight, the relatives and neighbours of the Sahukar having turned up. Two dacoits were captured and the rest escaped without taking any property. In the other, all the dacoits escaped with some valuables.

GRAVE POLICE SCANDAL.

European Officer Convicted at Calcutta Sessions.

EXTORTING A CONFESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

At the High Court, this afternoon, the Chief Justice, presiding over the criminal sessions, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Heelis and two head constables and one constable, attached to the Hastings Police Station, were committed on charges of voluntarily causing hurt to Nageswar Ojha for the purpose of extorting a confession, and abetment of same. The jury unanimously found the accused "not guilty" on the first charge, but by a majority of eight to one found all the four accused "guilty" on the second charge.

His Lordship accepted the verdict and in passing sentence observed that the offence was grave, not on account of the degree of hurt, but on account of grave interference with the administration of criminal justice, and the punishment inflicted was a part of the penalty they had to pay. Sub-Inspector Heelis was sentenced to six months, Head Constable Amrita to nine months, Head Constable Narain Chunder Das and Constable Abdul Sutter to four months' imprisonment respectively.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

The Charge of Nepotism by Mr. G. A. Natesan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 22.

A special meeting of the Madras Corporation was held yesterday evening to consider the propriety of the course adopted by Mr. G. A. Natesan, at the Corporation meeting of the 23rd of April with regard to moving the resolution of which he had given notice and then withdrawing it, and the necessity for framing by-laws with reference to moving resolutions at meetings.

Mr. P. M. Sivagnana Moodelliar moved:—"That the Corporation regrets to have to record its disapproval of the course adopted by Mr. Natesan, one of the elected commissioners, at the meeting held on the 23rd of April, 1912: (a) in misleading the chair by professing to move a resolution when he had made up his mind not to move it; (b) in making a speech full of personal references and insinuations against his colleagues whom by the procedure adopted by him, were deprived of an opportunity to reply immediately; (c) in repeating the slanderous statements made by other people outside. And it considers that further by-laws are required for the conduct of meetings, and therefore appoints a committee consisting of the President, Mr. Richmond, Mr. P. Theagaraya Chetty and Mr. T. Rangachari.

The resolution was eventually carried.

The general meeting of the Corporation was then proceeded with and Mr. G. A. Natesan moved the following resolution:—"That on principle, and in the interests of efficient and independent administration, the Corporation is of opinion that no Commissioner ought to make recommendations, especially of his own relations, in the matter of appointments." He said that out of thirty-six commissioners, twenty were elected and ten of these had relations. He then named commissioners who had written letters to members of the executive of the Corporation on behalf of relations. He condemned this course and said he did not care what become of his proposition, but he would console himself with the thought that he had done some service, and he was perfectly sure that for a long time to come any commissioner would hesitate a hundred times to send letters of recommendation for the employment of his relations in the service of the Corporation.

Mr. M. Rama Rao seconded the motion in a lengthy speech and it having been stoutly opposed, the President said that he would give no opinion of the propriety or impropriety of the matter of commissioners recommending relations, but as a rumour had got abroad that such a practice, amounting to a public scandal, was in existence, he might say, that there was no such scandal. Mr. MacMichal's note, to which Mr. Natesan had referred, contained not a single word about relations of the commissioners employed in the Corporation. He would say that out of a dozen employees, who were related to some of the commissioners, there was not a single man who was not thoroughly qualified for the position he held.

The proposition was then put to the vote and lost by a large majority.

ZINNIA LOOTING SEQUEL.

The Riot Trial Proceeding at Nagercoil.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, MAY 22.

The resumed hearing of the Cape Comorin riot case was held yesterday at Nagercoil. The third witness for the prosecution is one Madevan Pillay, an Excise peon. He is one of those who accompanied the first prosecution witness to the Roman Catholic church. He says that at the bidding of the Police Inspector and head constable he got up on the terrace of the church and removed the articles found there. While removing the articles Paravas collected in large numbers, armed with choppers, knives and clubs, attacked the officers and committed various acts of lawlessness and violence. He was one of those who were severely belaboured by the mob. He corroborated the first prosecution witness in all points.

The defence has moved the Court to get down all the police records connected with the Cusda station of Agastiswaram. Mr. Kumara Pillay, Public Prosecutor, objected that under the law the Magistrate has no power either to order or look into the police records of the station except the crime register and the statement of witnesses, if any was recorded by the police, that, too, the Magistrate can only refer to when the witness is in the box.

The application has not been disposed of.

IMPROVING CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

At a meeting of the Corporation, to-day, the Chairman, replying to questions regarding provision of sanitary dwellings for the poor, put by Mr. Madge, said he did not think the Corporation should now undertake the work. The Improvement Trust would, in the course of the next year or so, undertake schemes which would necessitate the rehousing of the working classes dislodged by such schemes, and as for the question of rent and accommodation and so on, that would have to be decided by the Trust.

It was better to leave the whole matter to that body.

KARACHI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 18.

People here are very gratified that Karachi has been made the subject of a leading article in the London "Times" dated April 22nd while two days later an article appeared in the same paper's engineering supplement on the triumphs of harbour engineering at Karachi.

The leading article gives a resume of Karachi's past, extols its present position and takes an optimistic view of its future prospects. The writer hopes that in its day of prosperity "Karachi does not forget that it owes its very existence to that seer of many visions which have been fulfilled, Sir Bartle Frere." I wonder however, how many do appreciate now what that great administrator did for Sind in general and Karachi in particular in the earlier days of his splendid life. To those who have hazy recollections on the subject I would recommend a perusal of the first volume of Sir Bartle Frere's life which will be found full of interest to those who have associations with Sind.

SUGGESTED STATUE OF SIR BARTLE FRERE.

The "Times" suggests that a statue to Karachi's first far-seeing benefactor should be placed upon the heights of Manora Point, and I see the "Sind Gazette," while pointing out that a memorial already exists in the form of the Frere Hall, applauds the suggestion. Such a statue would be a further fitting memory of a great man, looking down, as it would, on all ships entering and leaving the port. But I fear the presence of big guns in the locality suggested may prevent the statue becoming a reality in the place named.

The article pays a glowing tribute to Mr. M. de P. Webb, the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, by describing him as the man who has done more for Karachi than anyone since Frere. The "Times" points out that Karachi has become the chief wheat port of the British Empire and that last year more than a million tons of wheat were exported. It also mentions that more cotton goods, sugar and kerosine oil were imported than ever before. Reference is made to the great trans-Persian Railway scheme as no idle dream. "It may be long in coming," says The "Times," but when it comes Karachi must inevitably attain that position of pre-eminence to which it aspires." The leader writer reiterates what Mr. Webb recently told the Chamber of Commerce in vivid terms, namely, that the proposed railway would bring Kerman as near Karachi as Lahore, that Yezd and Ispahan will be no further away than Allahabad and Patna; that Teheran will be actually nearer than Calcutta and that Europe will be able to be reached in less than a week and London in little more than seven days.

The article concludes with the statement that "of all the important cities of India, Karachi is more exclusively the creation of British enterprise than any other; and the contemplation of its buoyant optimism affords an agreeable relief from the more baffling problems of British rule in the East."

PERSIAN OIL.

It is interesting to note that Persia is about to start its export of oil. The Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd. has been very busy for the last few years sinking wells, laying the pipe-line and building the refinery and Mohammerah is now quite a civilised place. There should be a great future for Persian oil now it has at last been got.

K. A. D. C.

The Karachi Amateur Dramatic Club seems full of life again. Only a few weeks ago a screaming farce entitled "Facing the Music" was played at the Frere Hall and much enjoyed by the station. Now another poster meets the eye. "My friend the Prince" is announced for May 25th and May 27th. But the K. A. D. C. does not stop at such trifles as these. "The Arcadians" is already being rehearsed, under the indefatigable Mr. Charles Anderson, for production in August.

CRICKET.

The Karachi Gymkhana cricket season opened in earnest last Saturday with first and second eleven matches. The 1st XI were playing the Borah C. C. and won very comfortably. After compiling 182, to which Travers contributed a fine 81 before running himself out, the Gymkhana proceeded to get their opponents out for 77. Brachi got four wickets, Morgan two, and Pratt and Travers one, while Critchley's fielding was responsible for two men being run out. The 2nd XI put up a good fight against the 2nd XI of the N. W. Railway C. C. who were assisted by three 1st XI men, one of whom made 89. The final scores were Gymkhana 2nd XI 144; N. W. Railway C. C. 173. Captain Ryles made 43 and Litchfield 27 for the Gymkhana while Turton secured five wickets.

GOLF.

A large number took part in the second affinity golf competition of the season, which was won by Miss Mungavin and Mr. Brachi. The prizes were presented to the winners by the captain of the club, Mr. T. Y. Stephen. The following were those who returned scores in the competition which was one of 9 holes against "Bogey."

Miss Mungavin Mr. Brachi	Handicap 2	3 up
Miss E. Lang Mr. Carnegie	Handicap 4	1 up
Mrs. Murray Mr. T. Y. Stephen	Handicap 4	1 up
Mr. and Mrs. Boyd	Handicap 1	all square
Mr. and Mrs. Hodyert	Handicap 3	do.
Miss Fraser Mr. Sturock	Handicap 6	1 down
Major and Mrs. Sangster	Handicap 1	2 down
Mr. and Mrs. Duggan	Handicap 5	3 down
Mrs. Newman Capt. Little	Handicap 4	3 down
Mrs. T. Y. Stephen Mr. Murray	Handicap 1	4 down
Miss Warrock Mr. Dame	Handicap 5	4 down
Capt. and Mrs. Taylor	Handicap 6	6 down

The death of Capt. T. E. A. Dalyell, 129th D.C.O. Baluchis, somewhat suddenly at Ferozepore recently, came as a shock to Karachi where Capt. Dalyell had been stationed and was always popular. His marriage had only taken place a few months previously and much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Dalyell.

Mr. Mules, C.I.E., M.V.O. the Chairman of the Karachi Port-Trust, and Mrs. Mules have gone home on leave. Mr. Beyts I. C. S. will act for Mr. Mules in his absence. The officials of the Port Trust in the absence of both Mr. Mules and Mr. Raymond Cooper, the Secretary, on leave, should not find their time hang heavily, for it is announced that forty-five steamers are expected before the end of June.

Mr. H. I. Robson of Messrs Clements, Robson and Co. has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in the place of Mr. W. N. Nicholas, of Messrs. Anderson and Co. who has gone on leave.

Mr. A. E. Boyd, Assistant Collector of Customs, proceeding on leave, will be replaced by Mr. H. Crawford from Bombay.

To revert to the projected trans-Persian Railway, in which Karachi is of course more than interested, I note that the survey has been successful in discovering a practicable route from here to Gwadur. No appreciable gradient will be necessary over the distance of about 450 miles. The results of the survey so far are stated to be satisfactory, but the question of the water supply will be one for solution.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 22.

Lieut. A. K. D. George, Dorset Regiment, has been appointed A. D. C. to the Governor of Madras.

Major W. Bryce has assumed the command of the Leicestershire Regiment.

The Government of India have sanctioned the full official designation of the Committee presided over by Field Marshal, Sir William Nicholson, G. C. B., to be "The Committee on the Obligations devolving on the Army in India, its strength and Cost" the short title is "The Army in India Committee, 1912."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

The disturbance in Kashmir travelled away eastwards, and the storm at the head of the Bay crossed the coast between Cox's Bazaar and Akyab yesterday evening. Rainfall has been general in Burma and Assam, fairly general in Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, while there have been a few falls in Central India, the east Punjab, Kashmir, the North West Frontier Province and South Madras.

Moulmein records two inches, Akyab an inch and a half, Lashio, Myitkyina, Barisal and Jessore one each, Chittagong and Narayanguni two each, Berhampur and Naya Dumka an inch and a half each of rain.

Forecast: Diminution of rainfall in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the extreme North.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

A slight shock was recorded in Simla yesterday at fourteen hours three minutes, from a distance of about 2,200 miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22nd OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0·27" of rain. Skies are clear. The air continues damper in the area of rainfall but contains the usual amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Night temperature is below the average in the north and south-east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature both maximum and minimum is below the average in the north-eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind, in defect in north-east Rajputana, and normal in the remaining districts. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Ajmer and a defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south Central India West, moderately clouded in south Gujarat and south Kathiawar but clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is above the average at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature during day is in excess at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been moderate at Colombo and light at Delhi. A few very light showers have fallen in the south Malabar Coast. Some thunder-storms have occurred in the southern half of the Peninsula. An area of low pressure is shown over Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces. Cloud has decreased over the greater portion of the reporting area, but seas have become rough at Karachi and moderate at Veraval.

Isolated thunder-storms are likely in the extreme south. A few dust-storms may occur in Rajputana and the United Provinces.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	If inisli since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (21st)	91·3	73·5	...	9·90
Aden	96·3	79·3	...	2·33
Muscat (21st)	100·3	88·1	...	7·60
Karachi	105·8	81·0	...	3·96
Dawalpindi	97·9	63·4	...	9 37
Lahore	103·4	75·2	...	4·61
Sibsa	108·8	76·0	...	3·74
Amritsar	103·5	71·9	...	3·57
Delhi	101·0	72·8	0·27	5·67
Agra	105·5	81·5	...	4·60
Mainpuri	103·8	76 6	...	3·88
Jhansi	104·0	73·0	...	1·17
Cawnpore	98·2	74·9	...	4·20
Allahabad	99·1	79·5	...	2·38
Agra (21st)	98·0	72·3	...	0·88
Karachi	88·0	79·5	...	0·28
Ajmer	104·4	86·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	107·2	78·1	...	3 51
Kotah	105·6	86·6	...	1·01
Bhuj	102·0	78·5	...	0 00
Dwarka	89·3	81·2	...	0·08
Jerava	85·6	81·4	...	0·00
Rajkot	103·1	76·0	...	0·25
Bhavnagar Para	102·0	80·0	...	0·02
Surat	92·4	81·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	107 6	F	...	0·26
Deesa	107·3	78·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	102·9	77·0	...	0·66
Indore	101	77·6	...	0·61
Jubbulpore	102 8	80 3	...	6·08
Saugor	100·8	79·1	...	2·78
Hoshangabad	105·1	81·9	...	2·82
Khandwa	104·2	82·1	...	2·01
Akola	105 7	80·1	...	2·53
Amraoti	107 8	81·3	...	3·91
Nagpur	106·6	85·5	...	9·23
Chanda	112·5	79·5	...	4·63
Raipur	106·7	83·6	...	4·19
Bombay	92·4	82·1	...	0·27
Ratnagiri	92 8	81·9	...	0·58
Mormugao	93 0	81·2	...	3·36
Karwar	92·2	80·5	...	4·22
Malegaon	103 4	75·1	...	3·04
Ahmednagar	100·1	68·0	...	2·31
Poona	97 0	72·3	...	2·58
Sholapur	103·8	73·6	...	2·65
Vijapur	100·7	75·8	...	1·60
Belgaum	89 3	66·5	...	4·71
Aurangabad	101·9	?	...	3·52
Hissamabad (Indor)	107·9	81·2	...	4 92
Hyderabad	109·8	79·7	...	5·12
Mangalore	74·3	81·8	...	5·05
Calicut	88·8	79·1	...	12·38
Cochin	86 7	78 7	0·02	24·20
Colombo	89·0	79 0	0·55	52·28
Masulipatam	113·3	85·7	...	7·94
Bellary	103·0	76·3	...	1·34
Cuddapah	106·7	85·5	...	2·65
Madras	108·0	82·0	...	21·89
Bangalore	96·3	69·3	...	4·18
Coimbatore	93·4	75·3	...	6·43
Trichinopoly	98·1	79·8	...	19·07
Negapatam	104·6	82·0	...	51·21

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Defeat the Parsis Easily.

The match played between the Bombay and Parsi Gymkhanas resulted in a win for the former by two matches to love. The Bombay Gymkhana pairs were:—Messrs. Kidd and Milne and Messrs. Thorpe and Lovell while the Parsi Gymkhana was represented by Messrs. Naoroji and Engineer and Messrs. Kharas and Kanga.

The principal match and the one which attracted the most interest was that between Kidd and Milne and Naoroji and Engineer. The first set was extremely hard fought and was noteworthy for the excellent play of Kidd and Engineer. The rallies were often prolonged and aroused much enthusiasm. The set was eventually won by Kidd and Milne by 9 games to 7. The second set was not as interesting as the first as Naoroji and Engineer were obviously tired. Kidd and Milne won the first three games, but then their opponents made an effort and succeeded in making the score three games all. The Bombay Gymkhana pair then won the next three games comparatively easily and thus the set by 6 games to 3.

Kidd and Milne beat Naoroji and Engineer 9—7, 6—3.

The match between Thorpe and Lovell and Kharas and Kanga did not produce such good tennis as that between the first pairs of the opposing Gymkhanas. Except for a struggle in the beginning of the first set when each side won consecutive games until the score was 3 games all, Thorpe and Lovell were too good for their opponents and won fairly easily in two straight sets.

Thorpe and Lovell beat Kharas and Kanga 6—3, 6—2.

THE FACTORY ACT.

Decision of Calcutta Mills as to Work Hours.

The new Factory Act comes into operation on July 1st next, and in view of this the Secretary of the Jute Mill Association sent out circulars to all the members enquiring as to the working hours which mills propose to adopt under the new Act. The replies sent in were varied in their character, but may be epitomised as follows:—

Decided to work 11 hours per day.

Mills.	Looms.
Clive	868
Union	525
S. Union	650
Lansdowne	870
Soorah	175
Naihati	430
India	1,003
Gouripore	1,255
Anglo-India	1,982
Barnagore	2,040
Ganges	998
Hooghly	456
Howrah	1,550
Seebpore	900
	13,701

Decided to work 13 1-2 hours per day.

Hastings	745
Alexandra	396
Alliance	352
Gondolpara	354
Fort Gloster	1,100
	3,447

Favour 11 hours, but will work 13½.

Mills.	Looms.
Lawrence	432
Northbrook	528
Standard	640
Dalhousie	430
Kalvin	440
Kinnison	706
Auckland	400
Khardah	1,370
Reliance	600
	5,546

Decided, but will likely work 13 1-2.

Champdany	494
Wellington	300
Budge Budge	732
Belvedere	400
Central	579
Delta	570
National	611
Albion	340
Kamarhatty	998
Kankinarrah	1,467
Samnaggar	943
Titaghur	1,718
Victoria	1,053
	10,255

Thus we have:—

No. 1 Group 13,701 looms to work 11 hours, 41·58 per cent.

No. 2 Group 5,546 looms to work 13 1-2 hours, but favour 11 hours, 16·84 per cent.

No. 3 Group 3,447 looms to work 13 1-2 hours, 10·46 per cent.

No. 4 Group 10,255 looms to work undecided, but likely to work 13 1-2 hours, 31·12 per cent.

Taking therefore the above percentages and classifying No. 1 group as decided to work 11 hours per day and Nos. 2, 3 and 4 as going to work 13 1-2 hours in the meantime, we get:—

41·58 per cent (11 hours).

58·42 per cent (13 1-2 hours).

100·00 working on an average 12 1-2 hours per day, or 75 hours during a 6-day week.

Curiously enough these hours are exactly the same per week as the Mills are working now under the short time arrangement of 5 days per week of 15 hours each. What the effect of the hours under the New Factory Act will have upon production remains to be seen. Probably it will be increased.

Some of the mills will begin with 13 1-2 hours until they see how the system will work, and especially how it will affect their labour supply, and the temper of the workers, and these will eventually adopt the 11 hours day if they find out by experience that the latter system is the more profitable.

But undoubtedly those who have actually decided to work the 13-1-2 hours a day are prompted to do so in order to take as much advantage as they can of the abnormally splendid trade conditions now existing. At the present time it is possible for a fairly well managed jute mill of 1,000 looms to make a profit of Rs. 1,00,000 per month, and quite a number are realising this splendid result. Under such circumstances, it is only human nature for some of the managing agencies to work as long productive hours as the new Act will allow them.

There is one uncertain factor, however, that will have to be reckoned with under any proposed new arrangements—that is the supply of labour. Workers are very scarce now and all the mills are more or less affected thereby. Some mills have more than 150 looms standing idle, and it is reckoned that with short time and standing machinery the output is to-day about 30 per cent. below the full productive power.

The mills who are to work 13 1-2 hours will require at least two sets of workers and three squads of children. Where are they to get them? They have great difficulty in getting the proper supply of children under existing arrangements. And if the factory inspectors are jealous in seeing that the new Act is carried out in its letter and spirit, there will be a considerable dearth of half-timers after the first of July next.

Experimental working will be required to convince Mill agencies as to the best and most profitable methods. But they will find that more and more as the days go on, it will be the workers themselves who will ultimately determine the hours they choose to work. It is a great pity the new Act did not provide for a Saturday half-holiday.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd May, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	22	2	p.m.	0	45
Suez	22	14	5 „	0	51

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli, are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Office Telegraph and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Line to Ahwaz Shushter continues interrupted. Telegrams for Shushter or Schouschter should bear instructions "Post Ahwaz." Rates to be collected are those for Bushire (14-5-12.)

Telegrams in code for Hancow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca Mazagan Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at senders risk (15-5-12.)

Dilon reports line interrupted to Behbehan (15-5-12.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bashreh (22-5-12.)

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MAIL NOTES.

JUDGE AND THE EVIL EYE.

Indisposition of litigants has recently necessitated the postponement of several cases in Mr. Justice Darling's court. Recently an action was allowed to stand over on account of one of the parties having an attack of rheumatism, and the previous day an influenza cold prevented the attendance of a lady plaintiff. His lordship, amid laughter, yesterday wondered whether he had an evil eye, and if that had anything to do with it. "I must have a maleficent influence on people's health," said the judge. "A case no sooner comes into my list than one or other of the parties for the past fortnight has been seized with sudden rheumatism or influenza." Sir Frederick Low, K.C., who was in the case before the court: It is a great testimonial to your lordship (laughter).

SWEDEN AND NAVAL POLICY.

A curious case of pro-Navy versus anti-Navy parties has just been exhibited in Sweden. It will be recalled that when the present Radical Government came into power they countermanded the building of the battleship "F," thus reproducing with some exactitude what the present British party in power did on assuming office. Finding remonstrance and agitation equally unavailing, the Swedish patriots endeavoured to mend matters by public subscription, and this has already proved so successful that not only has the total sum for the new ship been collected, but also £100,000 towards another. The Swedish Navy will, therefore, be presented with a small up-to-date battleship by the Conservative party. Whether the precedent be a good one or not is a matter of opinion. It has probably been made a note of at Westminster, where it may yet prove a useful variant on the "much cry, little wool" naval policy so much in favour at present with the Government.

OVERCROWDED TRAINS.

An innovation which is to be introduced on all the Swiss railways should conduce greatly towards the travelling comfort of tourists visiting the country. The Swiss Federal Railway Company has decided to make the figures "I." and "II." denoting the first and second class compartments in the railway carriages, moveable, instead of being painted on the compartments as at present. The guard of the train by simply turning the figure plate will thus be able to convert a first-class coach into a second class one when the latter are overcrowded, as so frequently happens. There is little difference between the comfort in Swiss trains of the first and second classes, and the former are rarely used by the Swiss themselves, as it is considered an extravagance (even by well-to-do people), which only English and Americans can afford. This decision is perhaps the thin edge of the wedge, which in future years will result in the suppression of the first-class, which does not pay in switzerland.

"COALS TO NEWCASTLE."

There has just arrived at Port Soudan a steamer bearing a large consignment of Indian corn. This is part of the order recently placed by the Government in India for the supply of this commodity to the Egyptian army in the Soudan. At first sight it appears very strange that the authorities should have to import Indian corn, seeing that the Soudan itself cultivates so much of it and that the crops during recent years have been so excellent; indeed, in 1910 no less than 32,000 tons were exported. The truth of the matter is that the merchants in the Soudan have been seized with such a mania for hoarding "dura" that it is quite impossible to purchase any except at almost famine prices. The "shoonahs" are all full up, but the dealers decline to sell, and, since it is cheaper to import "dura" than to buy it in Khartoum, the Soudan Government has purchased what it requires in the Indian market. The situation is, indeed, extraordinary, more especially since the crop news is so far the most favourable received in recent years.

THE RAILWAYS OF BRITAIN.

Interesting figures regarding the cost and carrying capacity of the railways of the United Kingdom have been issued by the Board of Trade, showing the length of line, capital, receipts, and expenditure during last year. To run the various railways, which have a total length of line of 23,396 miles, a capital of £1,401,185,000 is necessary, and 1,326,246,000 passengers were carried, besides 780,000 annual season ticket holders. The number of passengers was over 26,000,000 more than 1910, and season ticket holders show an increase of 28,000. Four hundred and twenty-eight million five hundred and eighty-one thousand miles were travelled, over 5,000,000 more than the year before, and the receipts from the passenger traffic, which amounts to £53,933,000, shows an increase of £1,174,000. Goods traffic receipts, which were £61,478,643 in 1910, had reached £63,273,000 in 1911, and £10,010,000 were received from steamboats, canals, etc., owned by the companies. These figures bring the total gross receipts to £127,216,000, which is an advance of £3,390,635. The working expenditure shows a similar increase, the maintenance of the way works etc., costing £11,742,000, or £261,000 more than in 1910, while £21,050,000 was expended on locomotive power and £6,982,000 on repairs to rolling stock. The charges in 1910 were £20,623,351 and £6,659,664 respectively. Traffic expenses came to £22,518,000, as against £21,776,897, and the total expenditure amounts to £78,566,000 (£76,569,676 in 1910). This leaves £48,650,000 as net profit, over £1,000,000 more than in the year before.

WINDSOR CASTLE CHANGES.

The Queen is greatly interested in the improvements which are being carried out by the officials of the Lord Chamberlain's Department at Windsor Castle, and more especially those in the private apartments. Her Masjesty has recently paid several visits to the Castle, and once spent several hours in inspecting the various alterations. Their Mesjesties were prevented from taking up their residence at the Palace during Easter owing to the work which was then in progress. The King and Queen had intended spending about ten days at Windsor during Whitsun, but the laying of the new water main from the Castle to the reservoir at Cranbourne Tower is not yet completed and was doubtful whether their Majesties would be in residence before Ascot Week. The furniture in several of the Royal apartments has been re-arranged at the request of the Queen whilst a suite of rooms is being prepared in the Edward III Tower for the use of the Prince Wales—the same apartments as were used by King Edward when Prince of Wales. Princess Mary is also to have her own rooms in the Victoria Tower near the Queen's apartments. The nursery for the younger children is situated in the Chester Tower the rooms occupied by Princess Henry and her family in the time of Queen Victoria. Several of the State rooms have also been overhauled and renovated and some of the famous picture galleries re-decorated and re-gilded. Recently the Castle Fire Brigade and the Salvage Corps have been furnished with the most complete apparatus for saving the pictures and priceless treasures which the Castle contains in case of fire.

LORD KITCHENER'S SEA ADVENTURE.

We are passing through a period of harrowing tales of the sea. The fact says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" that quite recently Lord

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Railway Board have no intention of introducing corridor carriages upon State lines.

The gold won by the Burma Gold Dredging Company in the fortnight ending the 4th instant amounts to 145 ounces. Four vessels were at work.

A Dacca telegram says: Mr. Selby, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Dacca Training School, died of blood-poisoning in the Mitford Hospital.

The Calcutta Corporation are applying to Government to raise a loan of 34 lakhs for the execution of works chargeable to the Loan Funds during the year 1912-13.

A new map of Simla and Jutogh, scale 6 inches to two miles, has recently been got out by the Survey of India map offices at Calcutta. It has been revised and corrected up to 1910.

Messrs. Ferendenberg and Co., of Colombo, are arranging to have a special cotton exhibit at the All-Ceylon Exhibition in July next, and will probably demonstrate the ginning of both spinning cotton and kapok.

H. E. the Governor of Colombo has received a despatch from the Secretary of State acknowledging the resolution of sympathy passed by the Legislative Council in connection with the "Titanic" disaster.

The Mission to Lepers has appointed Mr. W. H. P. Anderson as Secretary for India. Seven years ago Mr. Anderson surrendered a valuable position as a Chartered Accountant in order to devote himself to work among the lepers.

Judging from the particulars to hand the coming Ceylon Exhibition promises to be the biggest and most comprehensive show yet held in the island, not excepting even the Rubber Exhibition held at Peradeniya a few years ago.

A marriage will take place next year between Siegmund, youngest son of the late Mr. Philipp Freudenberg, German Consul in Ceylon, and Miss Rose Julia Middleton, only daughter of Mr. Justice Middleton, Senior Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

The Colombo Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the employment of the professional recruiters of labour has done, and is doing, great harm to Ceylon, and recommends that their employment should be discouraged in every way.

A telegram from Jubbulpore says: Mr. R. Mitra, Superintending Engineer, Second Circle, has been confirmed in the first grade. This is the first time that an Indian has been promoted to such a high grade. He is very popular amongst both officials and non-officials.

I am informed that the Bar and Spit buoys at Cochin harbour entrance and the quarantine buoy in the inner harbour were removed for the ensuing monsoon on 15th instant and that the bright fixed light at Mallipuram will be exhibited from the flagstaff up to 30th September next.

The "West Coast Spectator" says:—"We understand from a source whose reliability we cannot question that it is likely that Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice of Madras, will retire shortly, and that Mr. Justice Fletcher, of the Calcutta High Court, will succeed him."

The death has taken place in Kandy of Mr. David McColl, retired planter, and an old resident of Ceylon. Mr. McColl started his planting career on Doranakande estate, Avisawella, and several years afterwards was on Hennewella, Kotmalie, and subsequently on Aliaddy, Madulkelle.

It is stated that His Highness the Mir of Khairpur has asked that Mahomed Ibrahim, deputy collector of Kotri, may succeed the late Shaikh Sadik Ali as Wazir of the State and the selection has been approved. Mahomed Ibrahim is a younger brother of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Sadik Ali's predecessor.

The "Dacca Herald" makes the remarkable statement that Babu Naba Kishore Dutt, who died at Dacca on the 15th instant, was 120 years old. His wife, who is 95, survives him. The old gentleman was taking his daily walk up to a few months ago, and had not lost a single tooth up to the time of his death.

The "Argus" of Pondicherry learns on good authority that some of the refugees against whom British warrants are pending for sedition are also in trouble with the French police. The houses of some of them have been searched and an enquiry is being held into their alleged acts by the local magistrate. The proceedings are at present confidential.

Under their Poisons Regulations, the Mysore Government notify an elaborate set of rules to regulate the sale of white arsenic and other poisons, such as aconite, dhatura, nux vomica, chloroform, etc., which will be vendible personally only by the persons licensed by the District Magistrate, the sale and stock registers being subject to magisterial, medical, police and revenue inspection at all times.

The joint magistrate of Allahabad has acquitted Dr. Bageshri Narain, who was charged by Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, a leading advocate of the High Court, with defaming him by making an unfounded report to the police. The magistrate held that the report was made in good faith and without any intent to defame. The case created great interest owing to the position of the parties.

The Burmese are up in arms against the custom of shikkoing and the Burma Social Association has decided to approach the Lieutenant-Governor with a request to cause an Act to be introduced ordering the suspension of the shikko. Shikkoing consists of prostrating oneself before a high official of the Government and of the removal of one's boots or shoes before entering the presence of an official.

The impression now prevails that the Calcutta Improvement Trust will first take the widening of the roads in hand, and then tackle the housing problem. The street, which will be the first to be widened, is Bentinck-street. There are already many who prophesy a battle royal between the Trust and the landowners in that locality on the question of the cost of land.

The death is announced from Shanghai of Mr. J. B. Fyfe, at the ripe age of 80. He came out to Singapore in 1874 as chief engineer of the "Singapore Patent Slip and Dock Co.", which will be better recognised as the New Harbour Dock. After staying in Singapore for about five years, he went to Johore and took charge of the Sultan's vessels there, and subsequently went to Shanghai.

The "Times of Ceylon" states that at the close of the races on May 16th, the Stewards held an enquiry into the riding of Fletcher on Dilerjung in the May Stakes. The race was won by Sponsor, Dilerjung belonging to the same stable, running into second place. As the result of the enquiry Fletcher's license as a rider was cancelled on the ground of incompetency. He will, however, be able to continue training for Mr. J. Crawford.

They do things well in Colombo. On May 16th, a Sanitary Inspector of the Colombo Municipality, charged the manager of the British India Hotel with keeping the hotel kitchen and the pantry in a filthy condition. The accused pleaded "guilty" and it being the first offence, he was fined Rs. 10. The magistrate warned him not to keep the premises filthy in the future as such a course would lead to many complaints from the visitors to the hotel. The case would then be very grave for him.

The "oiler" "Selandia" arrived in Colombo harbour from Penang on May 17th. She carried four passengers on her present voyage, and a large cargo, and after taking in about 1,400 tons at Colombo sailed for Europe. The sight of a funnelless steamer in harbour was still a novelty, and quite a number of people visited her during the stay. The vessel had a successful trip. The next funnelless steamer to arrive in Colombo will be the "Jutlanda," which is expected about the middle of June. She will be followed by the "Iona" in July.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Colonel P. A. A. Twynam, C.B., who completed his eightieth year, on May 5th is, we believe, the oldest surviving officer who possesses the Staff College certificate, he having graduated at that establishment in 1859, three years after its institution. The gallant officer, who put in his time with the 15th Regiment, was on the staff at Aldershot from 1860 to 1865 under Lieut.-General Sir John Pennefather. He commanded the 2nd Batn. of his regiment from 1876 to 1881, and the following year served on the staff in Egypt as A.A. and Q.M.G., of the 2nd Division, when he was present at Tel-el-Kebir, and was mentioned in despatches and given the C.B. From 1882 to 1884 Colonel Twynam commanded the 15th Regimental District and then for five years he was A.A.G. in the Southern District under Lieut.-General Sir George Willis. He retired in 1890, and two years later was granted a distinguished service reward. Colonel and Mrs. Twynam celebrated their golden wedding three months ago.

It has long been obvious that a collapsible transport cart would offer certain military advantages. In moving a column by rail, for instance, a number could be conveyed in one ordinary railway truck, while if on the march a wheel were to break, instead of having to leave the wagon, it could be folded and placed on the top of another one. One to fulfil these conditions is a cart invented by Captain W. Douglas Jones, late of the Army Service Corps, which has been constructed entirely of steel tubing, and which is designed to carry a working load of one ton. These materials afford strength, lightness, and durability, and, moreover, most of the parts are non-detachable, thus obviating the risk of loss or of getting them mixed up. In connection with this cart a field oven has also been designed, and is about to be submitted to the War Office.

Ministers for War, all the world over, are complaining of the scarcity of subalterns. Young gentlemen, or their parents, do not seem to hanker after an expensive military life on less than a skilled labourer's wages. The Italian army, for instance, is now short of 945 subalterns. The authorities have had to call up 1,300 reserve officers, and have shortened the terms at the military colleges so as to make up deficiencies by 1913—if the candidates will only come forward. The Minister for War counts upon the enthusiasm excited by the Tripolitan War to increase the supply of candidates for the military academies, but it would appear that he has waited too long, as the interest in the war is beginning to decline. In the meantime he proposes to fill the gap by giving Reserve commissions to selected under-officers of four year's service and under thirty-six years of age.

M. Hilaire Belloc, writing in the May number of the "London Magazine," publishes a forecast of the course of the next war between France and Germany. His theory is that if Germany attacks France she will not attempt to break through the line of powerful fortresses extending from Belfort to Verdun, but will violate the neutrality of Belgium and endeavour to turn the northern flank of the French defences. Germany will then have to besiege the great ring fortress of Liege, which bars the passage of the Meuse. The siege is to be raised by the English army advancing from Ostend and Antwerp, and the Germans are to be defeated. This romance rests on a very doubtful assumption, namely, that the Belgians will fight to maintain their neutrality. What have they to gain by doing so? They would only be pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for France, at the risk of annexation by Germany if they failed. It seems far more probable that the Belgians would merely issue a formal protest against the violation of their territory, and would withdraw their troops to Brussels and Antwerp. Any French scheme based on the active assistance of Belgium must be considered unduly optimistic.

An interesting address was given by the Director of Naval Ordnance, Rear-Admiral Archibald G. H. W. Moore, to the students of the Crystal Palace School of Engineering on the 17th ult. The point in the Admiral's remarks which may be said to be the more important for Service readers was that where he said that, "in spite of all the marvellous advancement made in armour, the gun had secured its supremacy, and he did not think it would lose it." This, of course, was not news, having long been accepted by those who have followed the trend of naval developments in recent years, but it is perhaps the first time that the fact has been publicly stated by anyone with official and up-to-date knowledge like the Director of Naval Ordnance. It opens up an interesting question of warship design, whether the armour a present carried should be increased in thickness to a point when it can with certainty be said to be able to withstand the attack of the largest guns, or whether the armour should be reduced or even abolished altogether, and the weight thus saved transferred to the armament, the best form of defence. In the United States the former view seems to find favour judging by the thicker armour which is to be given the "Nevada" and "Oklahoma," while on the other hand, Sir Reginald Custance in his recent paper favoured a decrease of armour and also of speed in order to develop fire effect to the fullest extent. The percentage of weight assigned to armour must vary in the ships of the different navies according to the vessels they are most likely to be pitted against. Thus it would be extravagant to give to a ship which might be opposed to the attack of 11in. guns armour of the same thickness as another which might be called upon to resist the attack of 13·5in. or, 14in guns. But one factor which has to be remembered in either case is the increased range of the torpedo, which is now understood to have out-distanced that of the largest gun.

There is, of course, no truth in the report that the Admiralty contemplate replacing the "Cornwall" and "Cumberland" as cadets' training ships by the "Triumph" and "Swiftsure," now that the latter have been withdrawn from the Mediterranean. The "Cornwall" and "Cumberland" were specially fitted up for the duty only about five years ago, and have many more years' service in them. Not only would the cost of fitting the "Triumph" and "Swiftsure" as training ships be considerable, but it is obvious that they would not be so suitable as cruisers. No doubt some people who do not consider our relative strength in battleships as great as it might be would prefer to see the "Swiftsures" in seagoing commission, even as training ships, rather than in the Third Fleet with reduced nucleus crews; but such a proposal is altogether out of the question. It is not only that cruisers have been found to be best suited for training purposes, but they are also of a class that can best be spared, for it is quite clear that with classes of cadets or youths on board the vessels of the training squadron could not be regarded as ready to take their place in the fighting line. At the same time, it is a question whether strategic requirements which have come about since the vessels now in the training squadron were selected have not obliged a reconsideration of the class of ship appropriated for training duties. The "Leviathan" and the five "County" cruisers now serving are armoured vessels with a good speed which we could not afford to lose the services of in case of war, and if older or slower ships are available for the work these six cruisers would be better employed in the Second Fleet with nucleus crews. Now that the cruisers of the "Talbot" class have, with one exception, been replaced by the new "City" class, it is worth consideration whether they should not take the place of armoured vessels in the training squadron. The "Isis" has already been utilised as a training cruiser, and the "Eclipse" has been attached to the Osborne Naval College, and it would not therefore be surprising if other ships of the nine in this class were to be employed for training purposes in the way we have suggested.

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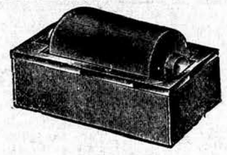

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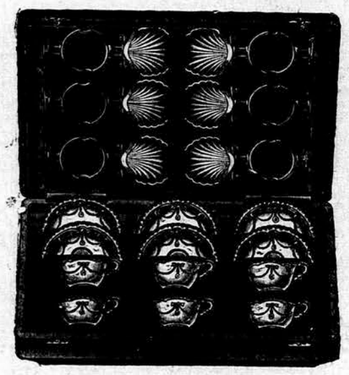

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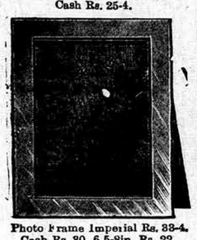

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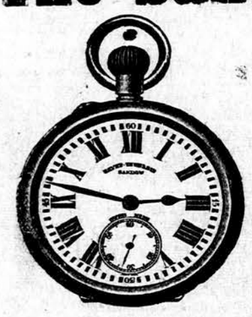

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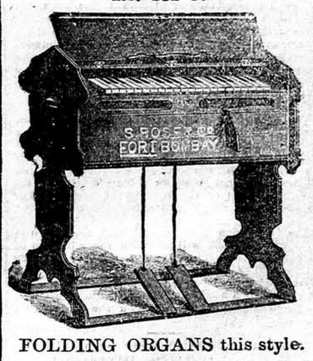

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